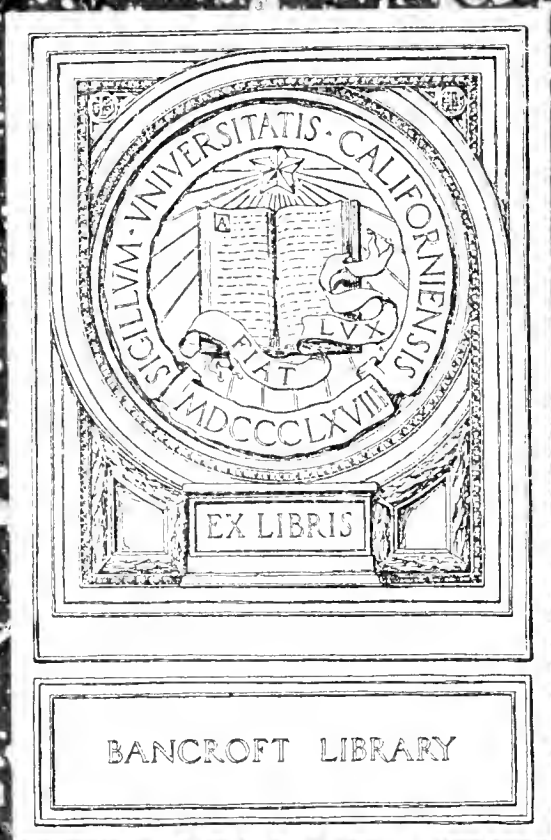
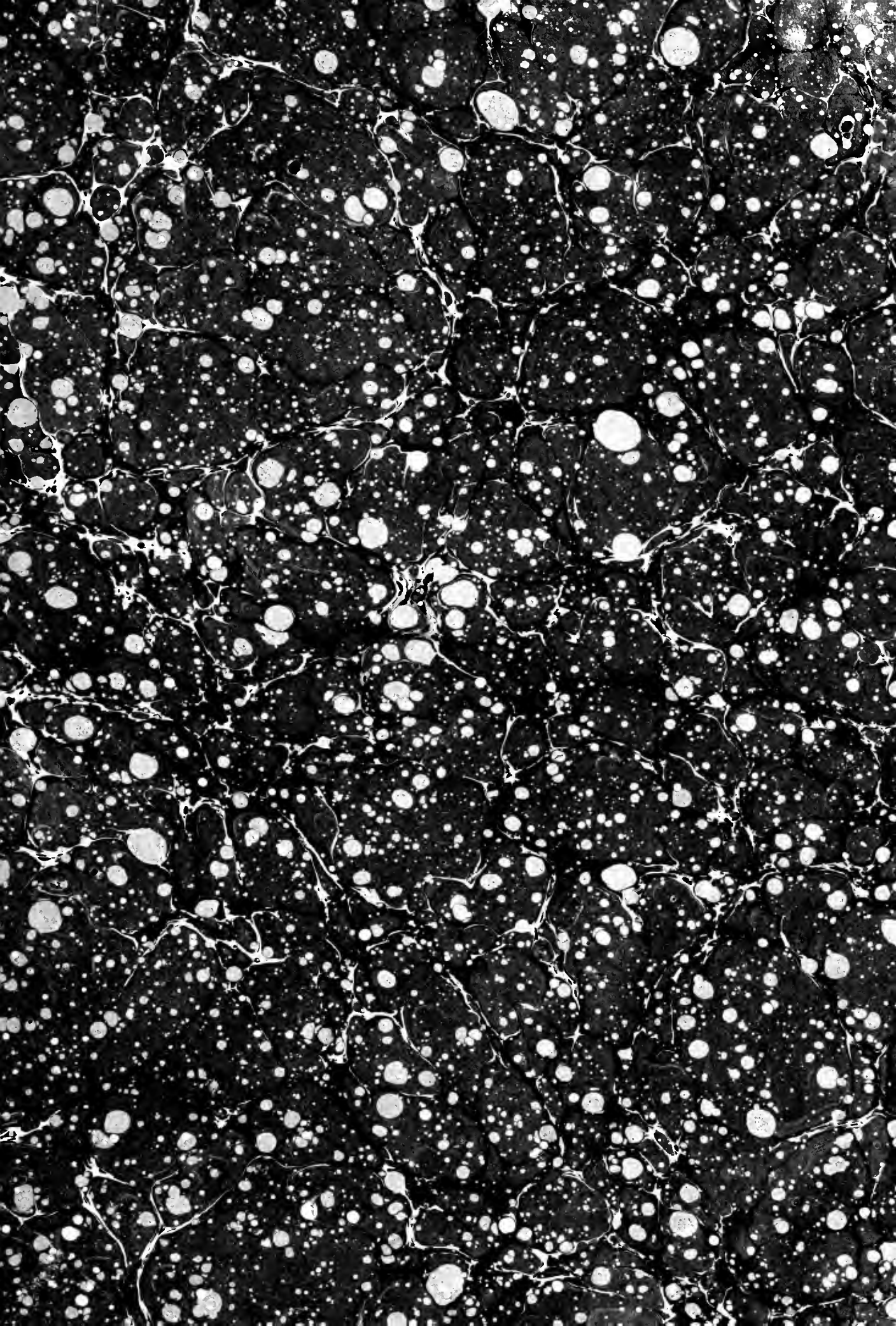


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AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY DESCRIPTIVE OF

## SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Los Angeles.

JUNE, 1894

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144 South Main Street, Rooms 7 and 8,  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

**ONE DOLLAR A YEAR**



Almendro Experimental Orchard, One and Four-year old trees.

The greater part of Southern California is still a *terra incognita* to the citizens of this land of sunshine and plenty. Not one in a thousand has seen anything beyond the vista from the car windows. The iron rail is the "rabbit run" over which both citizen and tourist are whisked with the rapidity of their white-tailed ancestors eluding a coyote or a hound.

It is both the pleasure and wealth of some, however, to leave the "madding crowd" to seek spots where, for a time at least, they can dwell in rural simplicity, like Abram under the oaks of Mamre, shielded from the heat of the midday sun, and open to visions and revelations of the Most High.

The west end of Antelope Valley, where are situated the Liebre Ranch and the great almond plantations, is one such spot among many in this land of grandeur, beauty and fertility. We have not room in our allotted space to give the history of the contest between the late General Beale and the Great Monopoly of California, whereby the latter, to satisfy its greed for subsidies and punish those who would not yield to its iron will, went fifty miles or more out of its way to reach Los Angeles, scaled the rugged Tehachapi, crossed the arid plains on the borders of the Mojave Desert, descended the treacherous Soledad, and how, in doing so, it has cost millions of treasure and forced upon the helpless traveling public, for seventeen years, a dreary monotonous seven hours' ride over 140 miles of slow and dangerous road, in lieu of three hours over 90 miles through a country fruitful, timber-clad and unsurpassed for picturesque beauty. Such has been commercial tyranny.

The distance from the point where the Southern Pacific railroad emerges from the Tehachapi going south, to Palmdale where it strikes the Sierra Madre and Soledad Cañon, is forty miles. On this line as a base erect an equilateral triangle toward the west and the apex would be found somewhere near the quaint old ranch house of the late General Beale, a cut of which, under the oaks, is the center-piece of this page. The sides of the triangle, from this apex, to either end of the base, mark the line of the foothills of the Tehachapi and Sierra Madre ranges, which meet at the Liebre ranch, and include within its area about 800 square miles of arable land.

Possibly there is no place in California where in an equal compass there are massed such vast, varied and valuable natural resources as are to be found herein to inspire the genius and draw out the power of man. The valley is admirably adapted by surface configuration to the application

# The West End OF Antelope Valley — LIEBRE RANCH



Manzana Almond Orchard, One-year old trees.

of water in irrigation. It hangs like a great sheet suspended from the two mountain ranges, and the soil is the detritus of ages, enriched by animal and vegetable matter. The mountain ranges themselves are full of treasures—granite, marble, limestone, clay, timber, volcanic rock, quicksilver, silver, copper, and gold, as well as natural reservoirs of water, waiting the advent of man to subdue these elements for his wealth and comfort. Very little has yet been done. Last year about 60,000 acres skirting the foothills were sown to wheat and barley, and a portion of the crop, about 730 carloads hauled to Lancaster station. A marble quarry was opened, a sample of which may be seen in the corridors of the Stimson building, Los Angeles. A survey has been completed, demonstrating that the waste waters of Piru Creek can be stored in a reservoir at Crain

Lake (near the apex of our triangle, a cut of which appears on this page), sufficient to irrigate at least one-tenth, or 80,000 acres, of the arable land in the west end. The Liebre ranch of 49,000 acres has been thrown open to settlement, and a town is to be established at that point. The only feasible pass for a railroad from the San Joaquin valley to Southern California is over the old stage road through Liebre ranch. A city of no mean size will some day grow up there.

The most interesting and important development of the west end is the great almond plantation at Manzana. Here is also a fine water supply from King's cañon, and an irrigation district has been formed. Lake Katrina, formerly called Tweedy Lake, is a thousand feet higher than Manzana, and is but the uncovered surface of an immense subterranean reservoir, receiving the drainage of many square miles.

Manzana is noted as being probably the largest almond plantation in the world. Including several colonies run-

ning for a distance of five or six miles along the foothills, there have been planted in the last two or three years over 2,200 acres in nuts, deciduous fruit and raisin grapes, over three-fourths of which are almonds, and some 2,000 acres more remain to be planted. This immense plantation is cultivated with scrupulous care, almost regardless of expense, it being the future home of those who are preparing it beforehand for their dwelling place. Manzana borders closely on the Liebre ranch which skirts our triangle on both sides from the apex, some twenty miles on the north, and half that distance on the south side. It contains about 77 square miles of land, but from its peculiar location in the point where these two great ranges meet, with granite on one side and marble and limestone on the other, mountain and plain, rolling hills and smooth valley, rocks and rills and timbered heights, its treasures of gold and



GENERAL BEALE'S RANCH HOUSE, LIEBRE RANCH.



Crain Lake, Liebre Ranch.

silver, and magnificent scenery, it includes within its compass great variety of resource. The climatic features of this region, which is an elevated table-land, will be presented in a future article.

T. W. HASKINS.

For information about Liebre Ranch, Manzana and Almendro Colonies, almond culture and other developments at the west end of Antelope Valley, address

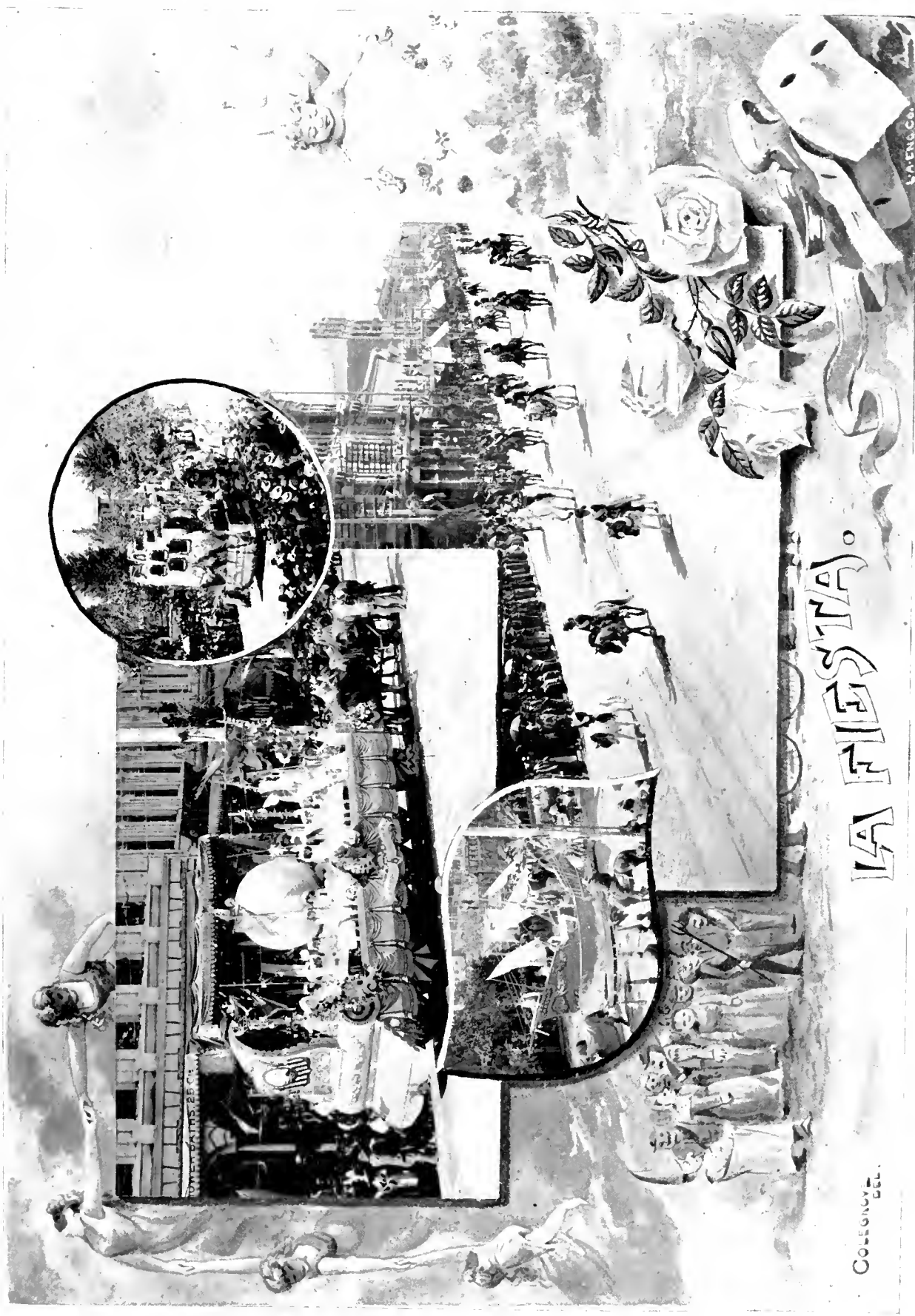
401-403, Stimson Building,

LOS ANGELES, CAL.



Lake Katrina, Manzana.





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HALF-TONE ENGRAVING  
BY THE  
LOS ANGELES ENGRAVING COMPANY



# Land • of • Sunshine

LOS ANGELES

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

JUNE, 1894

## SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA RESORTS.

Tourists and pleasure seekers will find a great variety of attractive and interesting resorts in this section. There is something to suit every taste. Those who love the ocean will find some of the finest beaches in the world along the Southern California coast, where bathing, yachting and fishing may be enjoyed. In the mountains there are attractive, shady cañons where the streams abound with fish, and higher up, cool, breezy spots among the pine trees, which offer a welcome relief from the heated atmosphere of the plains in summer. Those

is a most beautiful spot, surrounded by orange groves and graceful shade trees. Vegetation here seems to run riot. The Baldwin race horses are noted throughout the country. The stable is well appointed and is itself worth the trip. In the shady walk in front of the house hangs one of the old Mission bells.

A short distance from Baldwin's ranch is the old Mission of San Gabriel, which is still in a good state of preservation. Services are held here regularly.

Among the seaside resorts is Santa Monica, a town which has attained considerable importance. It is about 18 miles



BALDWIN'S LAKE, SANTA ANITA.

Waite Photo

who are fond of antiquities will visit the Missions, those relics of a by-gone era, which tell of patient work on the part of the old padres.

One of the most popular trips for tourists in this section is through the world-famed San Gabriel Valley, the garden spot of Southern California. The trip is generally made by coach, although it may be reached by two lines of railroad. Driving through Pasadena, past the great Raymond Hotel, the tourist next comes to an extensive natural park of live-oaks. This is a part of the great Baldwin ranch, near the center of which is Baldwin Lake, a favorite objective point for tourists. This

from Los Angeles and is reached by two lines of railroad. In summer Santa Monica is crowded with visitors, not only from Los Angeles, but from interior points as far away as Arizona. The beach is a very fine one, and here, as at other points along the coast, sea-bathing is indulged in all the year round. One of the finest bath-houses in the country is approaching completion on the beach. Three miles from Santa Monica is the picturesque Santa Monica cañon, near which is the big wharf of the Southern Pacific Company. About the same distance inland is the branch National Soldiers' Home, with a thousand inmates.



A few miles south of Santa Monica is Redondo, a popular resort which has been built up during the past five years. Here is a wharf where much shipping business is carried on, a pavilion and a fine hotel. There is also a pebble beach.

San Pedro is the leading port of Los Angeles county, and has not hitherto been much frequented as a pleasure resort. On the other side of the bay is Terminal Island, which is reached by the Terminal Railway Company. Here there is a fine beach and a pavilion has been built.

Catalina Island, twenty miles off the coast, has grown to be a very popular resort during the past few years. It is reached regularly by steamships. There is clear, still water, where the finest of fishing may be had. The mountains are high, affording pasturage for a large number of wild goats. Catalina is rich in Indian relics.

La Jolla Park and Del Mar are pretty, breezy, little places near San Diego, which are much frequented in summer by the citizens of that place and by tourists during the winter.

Last, but by no means least, among the seaside resorts south of Los Angeles is Coronado Beach. This place is a remarkable instance of what may be done in the way of developing a resort when enterprise and money are combined. About seven years ago the site of Coronado was a desolate sandy spit of land. Now it resembles a beautiful garden, with handsome residences, stores and all the belongings of a small city. The Coronado Hotel is one of the largest, if not the largest, in the United States, and when crowded with guests, as it frequently is, forms a little city of itself. A ferry runs regularly between Coronado and San Diego.

The visitor to San Diego seldom fails to visit Tia Juana, a



SAN PEDRO AND TERMINAL ISLAND.

LONG BEACH.

AVALON, CATALINA ISLAND.

Long Beach boasts of one of the finest stretches of sandy beach on the coast. It is a quiet family resort, with a number of tasteful cottages surrounded by flower gardens.

Newport, in Orange county, serves as a summer resort for the people of Santa Ana and Anaheim and neighboring towns. There is good bathing here. Many families spend the summer months in tents on the beach, and in the picturesque cañons running back from the shore.

San Juan Capistrano, at the southern extremity of Orange county, is a picturesque little valley opening into the ocean, in which is situated the ruins of the old Mission. It is a quiet and sleepy place, which has not made much progress hitherto. Just beyond is San "Juan-by-the-Sea."

Oceanside, in San Diego county, is quite a lively little town, with a fine hotel, beach and a wharf.

At Carlsbad there are mineral springs, which are said to be very efficacious in many diseases; there is a commodious hotel.

frontier village on the line of Mexico. The great Sweetwater dam should also be inspected by tourists, as it is one of the finest pieces of work of this kind in the world. In Cajon valley, a short distance from San Diego, is Lakeside, an attractive little resort.

At Old San Diego are the ruins of San Diego Mission, the first mission to be established in what is now known as Southern California.

Traveling north from Los Angeles, the first place of importance on the coast is Ventura, an attractive little city facing the ocean. There are ruins of an old mission near by.

A short distance north of Ventura is Santa Barbara, which is notable even in Southern California for the mildness of its climate, which permits the most delicate trees and plants to thrive all the year round. Bananas and dates ripen here in the open air. The location has much in common with the celebrated resorts on the Mediterranean Rivera, but the climate

is much superior. Here, also, is an interesting old mission. Off the coast are several picturesque islands of considerable



THE RAYMOND HOTEL, PASADENA, CAL.

L. A. Eng. Co.

size. Up in the mountains, and reached by stage from Santa Barbara, is Nordhoff, a beautiful valley with park-like clumps of live oak. There are some who prefer the mountains to the seaside. Of mountain resorts there is a wealth in Southern California, although it is only recently that they have begun to be developed and appreciated by our people. One of the most noteworthy and popular trips from Los Angeles is into Rubio Cañon, among the foothills of the Sierra Madre range, back of Pasadena, where a cable railway has been constructed, which lands visitors at a hotel on the summit of Echo Mountain. The view is very extensive, taking in Los Angeles, the ocean and a wide range of mountains, valley and mesa. Mount Lowe, and Wilson's Peak, one of the highest points of the Sierra Madre, are reached from Echo Mountain by burros or horseback, over a good trail. There is comfortable accommodation of a plain description at Wilson's camp among the pine trees on the summit. It is interesting to make this trip in winter, when in half an hour the visitor may pass from orange groves and roses to snowfields. In San Gabriel, San Antonio and other cañons opening into the Sierra Madre range there are cool shady retreats, much frequented in the summer months by campers, who find excellent trout-fishing in the streams.

Bear Valley in San Bernardino county, and Strawberry Valley in Riverside county, are elevated mountain resorts with clear cool water and extensive pine forests, which attract many campers from the valley during the summer months.

Just below an arrowhead configuration on the face of the mountain, and overlooking San Bernardino, Riverside and Redlands, is Arrowhead Hot Springs, a famous winter and health resort.

The old missions are always a great source of attraction to tourists. Besides those mentioned above, there are San Luis Rey, on the borders of Riverside and San Diego counties, and San Fer-

nando, northwest of Los Angeles, is the valley of the same name.

The "Home of Ramona" at Camulos in Ventura County is visited by most tourists who have read the interesting novel of Helen Hunt Jackson. In Riverside County is the Indian reservation, where much of the scene of the novel is laid.

This brief reference to the pleasure resorts of Southern California would be incomplete without some mention of the attractions which this section offers to the sportsman. Among the game that is found may be mentioned wild geese, duck, snipe, quail, cotton-tail and jack rabbits, squirrels, foxes, deer, coyotes, wildcats, California lions, and cinnamon bear.

The fisherman may find no end of occupation along the shores of Southern California. Fish abound from the sardine—the true sardine of commerce—to the jew-fish weighing several hundred pounds, the shark and even the whale. Fish are caught from wharves and from open boats all along the coast.

To the devotee of the fly and rod no better field can be desired than the trout streams of our mountains.

The botanist may spend the entire year in Southern California and find new and interesting specimens every day.

Between the ocean and the mountains the geologist will find

here a section that has been little explored, and if he is of a practical turn of mind he may bring to light some minerals that will prove not only interesting but profitable.

One point, which should be insisted upon in writing of the advantages of Southern California, is the fact that the visitor will find on every hand the most comfortable accommodations and courteous attention. There is no need to do any "roughing it." Railroads extend to all the principal points, and modern hotels are found everywhere.

The development of our Southern California resorts has only just commenced. When one-tenth of the labor and money shall have been bestowed upon them that has been expended on less attractive places in the East and Europe, they will be celebrated throughout the civilized world.



ON THE TRAIL TO WILSON'S PEAK.

H. Friend, Eng.



HOTEL DEL CORONADO.

## AS SEEN FROM A BALLOON.

This engraving is from a photograph of the relief map executed for the Los Angeles County Midwinter Fair Committee, which is one of the most notable features of the display in the Southern California Midwinter Fair building.

The relief measures 12x16 feet, and was done from data furnished by the United States Geological Survey and railways. An examination of the map gives the stranger, and the resident of this county for that matter, a clear idea of the relation of mountains, hills and lowlands. It presents the county to the eye much as it would appear from a balloon.

A striking feature of the map which excites general comment is the fine showing it makes for our valleys.

Adjacent to populous towns and bisected in all directions by rail as are our valleys south of the mountains, they have become familiar to both tourist and resident alike. The above map, however, reveals another section of the county whose broad level extent is not visible to the tourist as he enters the county by rail, and is hardly appreciated by many of those who live south of the mountains.

The map also shows to the eye the comparative area of the mountains and level districts of the country. The Sierras cross the middle of the county in a broad strip, leaving the

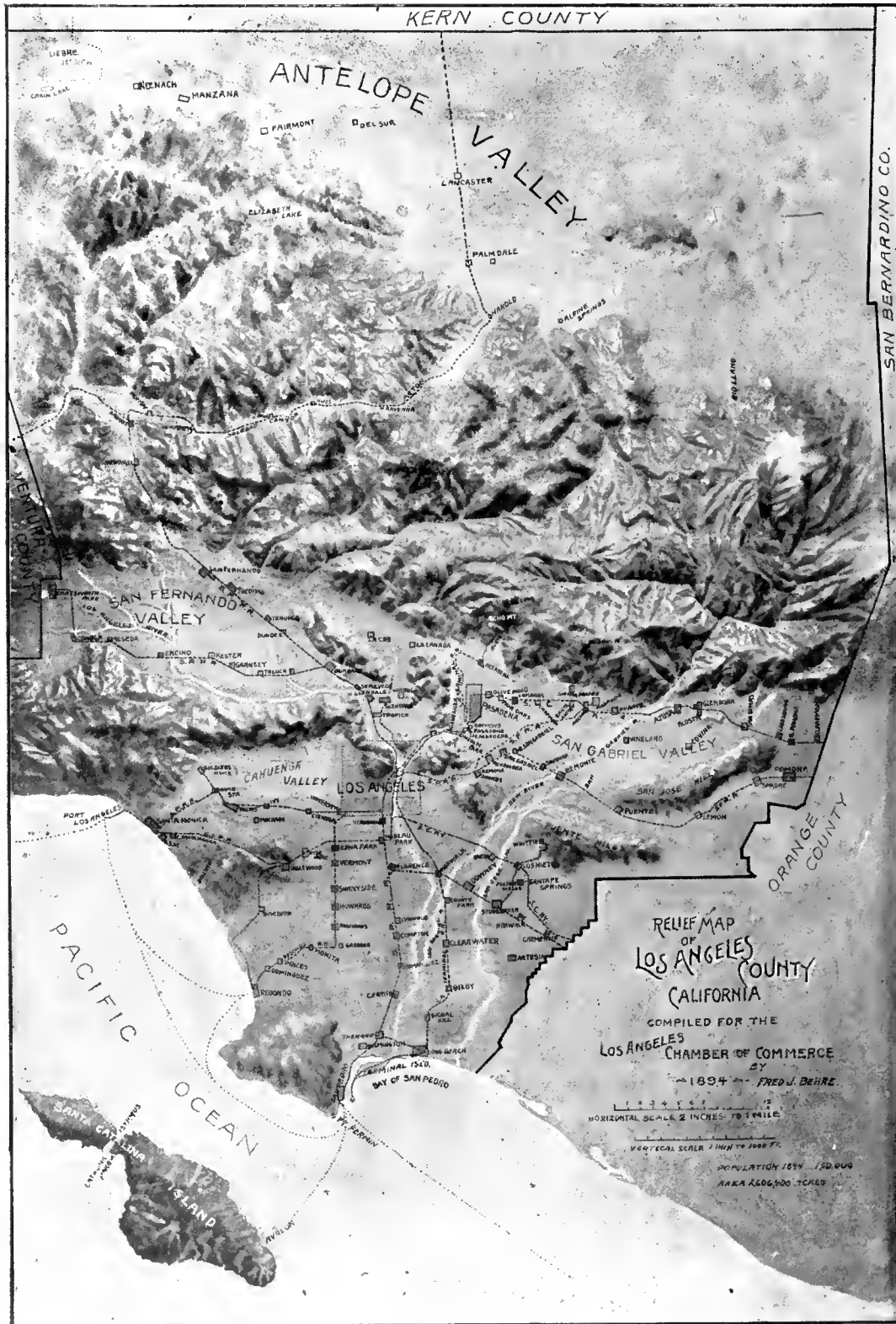
Antelope Valley to the north and the remainder of the county to the south comparatively level. As the mountains themselves are filled with wide rolling valleys, it will be readily seen that more than two-thirds of the county is good agricultural land.

Another important fact to be drawn from a study of the map is the immense water storage possibilities existing in the mountains. This wide expanse of roughly piled earth and granite is wrinkled by countless cañons down which millions of gallons of water flow to waste every winter. Not only does water enough fall on these mountains to irrigate, if properly stored, every acre of this county, north and south, but Orange county and some of San Diego as well. The next twenty years will see the construction of hundreds of dams, reservoirs and water systems throughout all this mountain waste, and many thousand acres now in grain will be set to fruit.

With such resources tributary to the city of Los Angeles it is small wonder that (not reckon-

ing San Francisco) it has grown to be the largest city of the United States on the Pacific Coast and west of Denver.

When the Midwinter Fair closes, the relief map will be placed on exhibition in the new quarters to be occupied by the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, Fourth and Broadway.





## COPA DE ORO.

C. F. HOLDER.

It is said that before the highlands of the San Gabriel valley were planted and ploughed they were recognized by the toilers of the sea by the fiery glow that appeared in late winter, due to the great beds of Copa de Oro or poppy. Even today the brilliant tint may be seen for miles—a river of fire winding away, a strong contrast to the white cap of the San Antonio.

The poppy has certainly added to the fame of California,

While the poppy is not the first of the so-called winter flowers, it may be considered the leader of the van, the first of a remarkable floral procession that gladdens the California winter days. In quick succession come the brodiaea, or wild onion, a rich lavender cluster of blossoms, delicately poised; the horn-back yellow violet—growing in clumps along the roadside and in fields of young grain; the nemophila, or baby blue eyes of the children, that seems to reflect the winter sky; the nodding cream cup that covers the warm hillsides like snow; the delicate shooting-star, one of the orchid tribe; the white heliotrope, which makes the air redolent with its perfume. Later, generally on hillsides, the mariposa lily appears together with daisies, painter's brush, lupins and a host of others. In fact, when the East is deep in snow, California is buried in flowers which in the limit of the present article it would be impossible to even enumerate. A volume could be written on their haunts and habits alone.

The numerous flower festivals and tournaments, all characterized by the wealth of flowers, point to the conclusion that California has wrested from Florida its right to the title, "Land of Flowers," as from one end of the year to the other there is a never-ending procession of wild flowers, all with peculiar beauties and characteristics.

No section of the United States and few sections of the world offer so many attractions to the botanist as Southern California.

Here, within the distance of a few miles may be found a constant succession of varied and beautiful flowers. The sea coast, the mesas, the foothills and the mountains all have their special varieties of blossom, while some seem to grow almost equally well in all localities.

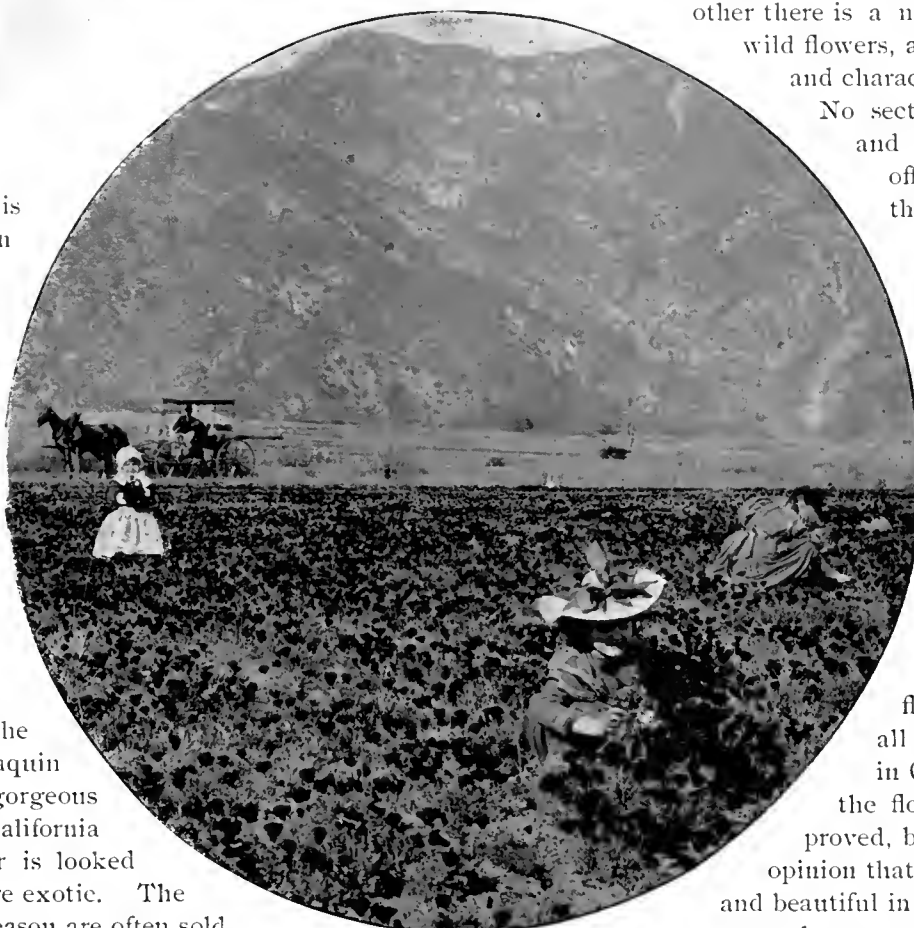
Many of the garden flowers which are cultivated all over the world originated in California. In the eyes of the florist they have been improved, but many will be of the opinion that they are more graceful and beautiful in their simple form as they grow on the mesas and hillsides of their Californian home.

*C. F. Holder*

and with its rich hue is characteristic of the Golden State.

The poppy, a veritable cup of gold as its Spanish name implies, is at once bold and self-asserting; yet admired none the less, attracting young and old, and creating a desire to gather it in great masses to enjoy the gorgeous color that seems to have a life and fire peculiarly its own. The flower is found from one end of the State to the other, and in the San Joaquin valley especially makes a gorgeous display. In Southern California its appearance every year is looked for as though it was a rare exotic. The first few poppies of the season are often sold on the streets; then they appear in the by-ways and hedges, and finally after the winter rains and warm sun have had full effect they fairly take possession of the land and run riot—over plain, valley and mesa.

The poppy sleeps at night, at least it closes up, and from a distance of several miles the change may be noticed as evening comes on. Many insects take advantage of this by creeping into the golden cups which close up over them, protecting them from the night chill, releasing them as the sun appears. A gorgeous bed-chamber this, of golden satin, and the bee or wasp is perchance lulled to sleep amid these splendors by the sleeping draught of the flower.



IN THE POPPY FIELDS  
Waite Photo.

Southern California houses are notable for the independent character of their architecture. No rows of tenement houses, one just a counterpart of the other, are seen in this section. Each residence, however humble, has an individuality of its own, and is generally embowered in trees and shrubs, with a tasty flower garden, in which there is bloom every month in the year.

## IRRIGATION IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

FRED L. ALLES, Secretary International Irrigation Congress.



"And a river went out of Eden to water the garden." This, from the 10th verse of the second chapter of Genesis, is an evidence that irrigation is no new thing under the sun, and is also a proof that irrigation was depended upon before rainfall, for fruit growing.

Irrigation has been practiced in Southern California from its earliest

settlement by the Mission Fathers, one of their first works, after the erection of the cross, being the construction of a ditch to carry water to the land to be planted to orchard and vineyard.

Irrigation in Southern California is necessary only in fruit growing and the production of alfalfa and vegetables, all grain crops on the Pacific coast being grown entirely without irrigation. The winter rains, though light the present season, are usually abundant to produce heavy crops of grains and grasses in all portions of the State, and in many sections even of Southern California, furnish all the moisture needed for deciduous fruits.

The irrigation systems of Southern California, though very small when compared to the great rivers which are turned into the irrigating canals of Arizona, Idaho and Wyoming, are constructed with a scientific skill and an expenditure of money wholly unnecessary in the States named considering the volume of water handled. In this "land of sunshine," in the happy valleys so beautifully located, sheltered by mountain and tempered by ocean, the intelligent union of water and land has been productive of the richest results in money returns, and it is here that the fruit grower can afford to pay the highest price for water, because it will here yield him the greatest revenue.

The amount of water necessary to properly irrigate an orchard varies greatly, depending somewhat on the character of the soil, the rate of transpiration, the kind of trees grown, the rainfall of the previous season, the nearness of surface water, and very much on the amount of cultivation which the orchardist is willing to give to his soil. In the early days of Southern California fruit growing there was a lavish use of water and a niggardly use of the cultivator. Water was cheap and plenty; muscle, willing to do service, was scarce and high-priced. Conditions are now reversed. We have, it is true, fully twenty times as much water stored for irrigation as we had a score of years ago, but we have spread it out over

thousands of acres of land, heretofore deemed worthless, because waterless. We have also learned that we can grow heavy crops of fine fruits with a tithe of the water we once deemed absolutely necessary. An orchard in New York or Illinois receives from 35 to 40 inches of water in its annual rainfall, about one-fourth of which is wasted by the rapid run-off of heavy storms. A Southern California orchard receives about 15 inches of water in its annual rainfall, and the remaining 10 to 15 inches of necessary water must be supplied by irrigation. One inch of water to eight acres of land, a basis commonly used in this section in fixing water stock supply, will cover the ground 12 inches deep during the year, so that the Southern California fruit grower can give his orchard exactly as much water as the Eastern fruit grower can, with the added advantage of being able to use it exactly when most needed. In the periods when the ripening fruit makes the

heaviest demands on the tree for moisture the fruit grower here can flood his orchard, measuring out just what is needed with scientific precision, securing results which cannot be obtained by his competitor who depends on rainfall.

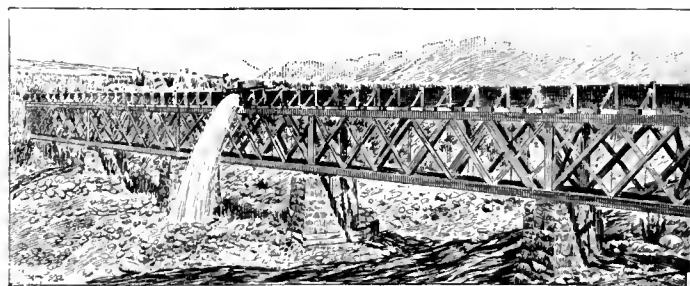
Irrigation in Southern California is not expensive when the end obtained is considered. The cost of water, like the duty of water, varies greatly. In some sections there is a fixed charge per acre per year, as in districts formed under the Wright Act, the proceeds being used to pay principal and interest on bonds issued to pay for the original water supply. In other sections there is a charge of from \$3.00 to \$5.00 an acre per year, whether the water is used or not, to pay for keeping up the water system, repairs, services of men handling the supply, etc. In still other places there is a fixed charge per inch flow for each 24 hours, the cost of this at Riverside, for example, being 10 cents, or \$10.00

for a "head" of 100 inches for 24 hours. A 10-year-old orange grove at this place will require an expenditure of \$6.00 per acre for water service, and it will not vary much from this in any part of Southern California.

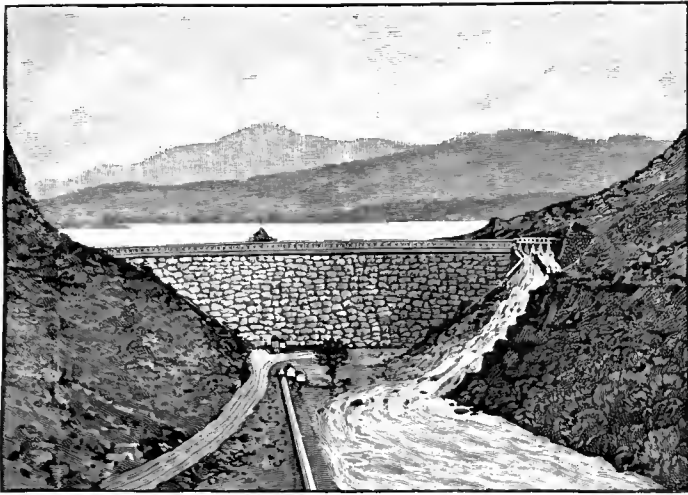
The amount of water necessary to irrigate a tract of land will depend on the variety of fruit grown, the olive probably



BEAR VALLEY DAM.



WASTE GATE IN AQUEDUCT.

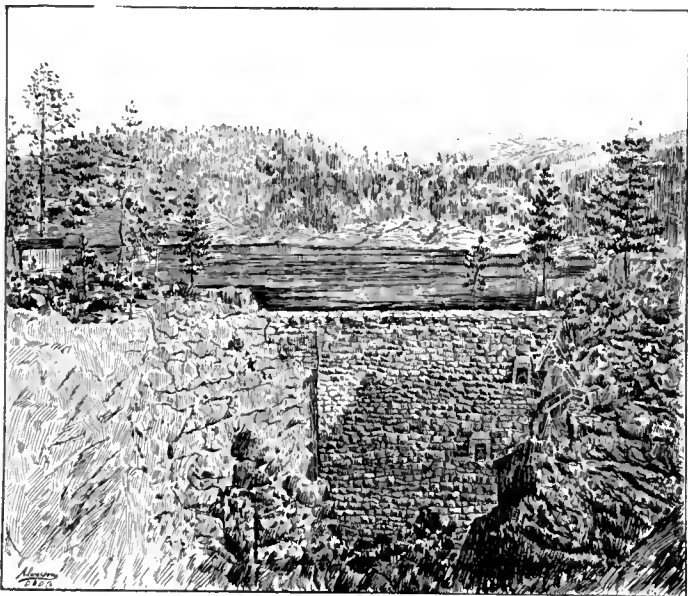


SWEETWATER DAM.

requiring the minimum and the orange the maximum. It will be a safe rule to formulate to say that the olive will require irrigation once or twice during the season; walnuts and all stone fruits probably two to three times; raisin grapes, three to four times; oranges and lemons, from five to six times; alfalfa is usually flooded after every cutting, say eight times annually.

The basis of water supply is not uniform. In Ontario and some other places the rate is one inch to ten acres; at Pomona and Redlands, one inch to eight acres; Riverside is using about one inch to six acres. The largest fixed supply is probably at Alessandro, where a block of Bear Valley stock has been placed which contemplates a basis of one inch to four acres.

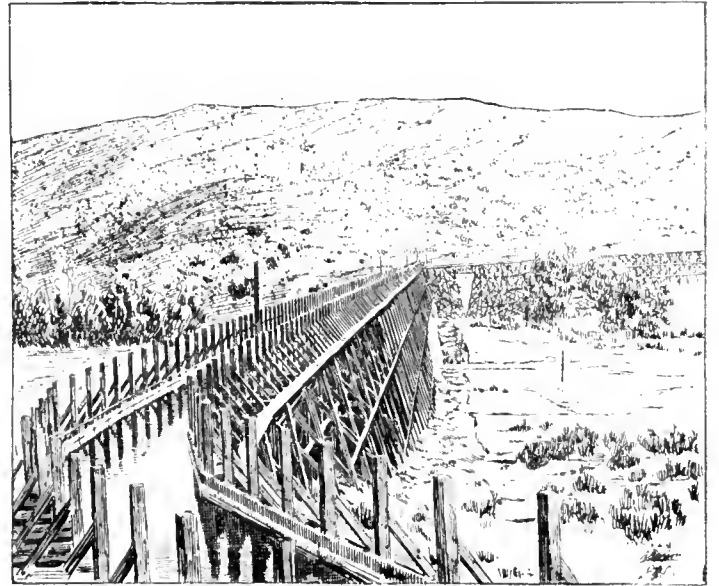
A distinctive feature of Southern California irrigation enterprises is the storage of water in mountain reservoirs,



LAKE HEMET DAM.

which has been brought to a high degree of perfection in this vicinity. The stupendous works inaugurated and carried to completion by the Bear Valley, Lake Hemet, and Sweetwater Dam companies have provoked the admiration of skilled engineers from all parts of the world. To go up into the mountain fastnesses and build a dam of rock across the throat of a narrow gorge, walling back the wasting winter waters and saving their flow for use on the arid acres, lying dry and

desert under the rays of a semi-tropic sun, in the valleys below, was a work requiring the highest order of genius, backed by money and courage. The rich returns which the mesa lands were yielding under the magic touch of the little streams of water in use on this naked soil inspired the promoters of the great enterprises named to go ahead and bring down the waters from above, and the marvelous results obtained show that their confidence was well founded.



SAN DIEGO FLUME COMPANY TRESTLE.

The titles to water in Southern California are precisely the same as titles to land, passing by deed or grant, and have all been secured, by filing or purchase, from the general government or from the State of California. The permanence of the water supply is also unquestioned, for so long as the winter snows fall on the mountain tops and the summer sun shines



CANAL BETWEEN DESERT AND ORCHARD.

thereon, so long will the mountain streams and reservoirs be full of living waters and the valleys below be green and gold with the harvest.

*And L. Alles*



## SAN DIEGO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

R. H. YOUNG, Secretary.

The San Diego Chamber of Commerce is one of the oldest organizations of this city, having been formed January 20, 1870, by a few pioneers. During twenty-four years existence it has been of great benefit to the city and county. It now numbers 350 members. Its president is Hosmer P. McKoon.

The first section of the by-laws reads:

"Foremost among the purposes of this Chamber shall be the encouragement of immigration to this county, and the development of its natural resources."

Comparatively the population is small. More settlers and more means are needed. The field for investment is rich. To bring hither the capitalist, the man of moderate means and the one who is willing to exercise his muscle, is the work of the Chamber. As a result of the Chamber's work along this line many substantial settlers have been gained. Information is constantly sent broadcast and letters answered by the hundred. In conjunction with the World's Fair and Midwinter Fair committees over 300,000 pieces of literature have been distributed during the past two years.

A representative exhibit is kept up in the rooms on F street, near Fourth. The visitor may see specimens of almost every variety of fruit in its season, quantities of vegetables, a display of cereals, an excellent collection of minerals, curios, silk and many articles of home manufacture, such as evaporated fruits and vegetables, jellies, soap, etc. In the reading-room are found many leading newspapers, and the library contains a large number of valuable books and documents, all open to the public.

Besides the commodious quarters at home, a branch office is maintained in Los Angeles, also much assistance rendered those in charge of the county's exhibit at the Midwinter Fair.

Among her varied products are certain ones in which San Diego largely excels. These are the lemon, olive, fig, raisin and apple. High awards taken at the World's Fair and Midwinter Fair attest the good quality of all.

Eleven live, energetic business men direct the work of the Chamber. They and the secretary encourage every legitimate industry, and especially that of fruit growing. Horticultural conventions are fostered, statistics gathered, seeds distributed free, and growers encouraged to make experiments that will still further test the properties of a fertile soil under a genial sun. Beautifying the city, making good roads in the country, improving the harbor, securing new industries, directing legislation and watching the interests of the city and county alike are questions that are constantly before the directors.

*R. H. Young*

## SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA HOTELS.

CHAS. H. SMITH, Secretary Southern California Hotel Association.

Intending visitors to a strange or new country are interested in knowing the character of its hotels, in which they may for a time be housed.

Southern California is exceptionally well provided for in this respect, and is much farther ahead, as regards its hotel facilities, than many longer settled communities.

One quality that has placed the hotels of this favored portion of our land in advance of some other more populous centers, is the general intelligence and public-spirited character of the men who are at the head of them. Another cause for progress on the part of the hotel men is the organization of the Southern California Hotel Association, which has a tendency to unite, educate, elevate and promote the best interests of the fraternity. Still another cause is the influence exerted by the trade press.

The enterprise of the hotel men of this section is well evidenced by the exhibit they have at the Midwinter Fair, San Francisco. What do they show? Splendid pictures of the



INTERIOR SAN DIEGO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

leading hostelryes of Southern California, both exteriors and interiors, together with many bits of choice scenery, all in charge of a capable custodian, who is ever ready to give any information required concerning the several houses represented, and who also distributes a neat little folder presenting in a concise form the attractions of the fourteen houses represented, which are: Hotel del Coronado, at Coronado Beach; Hotel Florence, San Diego; Glenwood, Rowell, Riverside; Windsor, Terracina, Redlands; Hotel Green, Pasadena; Hotel Arcadia, Santa Monica; Redondo Hotel, Redondo Beach; Hotel Lincoln, Abbotsford Inn, Nadeau, Hollenbeck, and Westminster, of Los Angeles.

These, with the many other fine hotels of this section, make possible a selection suited to the wishes of all, and will be found to average up to the best in the land.

*Chas H. Smith*

## THE CROWN OF THE VALLEY.

HARRY ELLINGTON BROOK.

Probably no place in Southern California so strikingly exemplifies the marvelous growth of this section during the past ten years as Pasadena, the "Crown of the Valley."



RESIDENCE OF T. S. C. LOWE, ORANGE GROVE AVENUE.

Twenty years ago the site of Pasadena was known as the San Pasqual ranch, a Spanish grant upon which a few thousand sheep found subsistence during a part of the year. An association, composed mostly of Indiana people, was looking around for a site adapted for a colony, and agreed to purchase the ranch from its owner at the munificent price of \$5 an acre. The seller afterward confided to a friend that his conscience pricked him for having charged these people so much for the land.

What was then known as the Indiana Colony is now perhaps the most beautiful and prosperous city of its size in the State. Including the suburbs the population is little short of 10,000. There are well paved streets, handsome business blocks, large and tasteful churches and school buildings, an imposing library, spacious opera house, several banks, and a magnificent hotel, the Green.

After all, however, the chief attraction of Pasadena, next to its peerless location at the foot of the Sierra Madre range, is the beauty of its numerous homes. These mostly stand in

are almost hidden beneath roses, heliotrope, jasmine and other fragrant flowering plants. In midwinter, when the mountain peaks behind Pasadena are white with snow, the air is laden with the perfume of orange blossoms, tuberose and other fragrant flowers. The streets, which extend for miles in every direction, are planted with graceful shade trees.

To thoroughly appreciate the beauty of Pasadena's location and surroundings, the visitor should climb the hill on which the Raymond hotel is located. In the background are the gray mountains, snow-capped in winter; off in the distance, to the west, the sun flashes on the broad Pacific, in which Catalina Island stands out like a sentinel; midway is Los Angeles, and to the north and south rise mountain ranges one above another. For miles around the spectator sees in every direction tasteful residences peep out from groves of the orange, olive, apricot, pomegranate and eucalyptus—a symphony in shades of green—while the golden fruit of the orange and the pink of the almond and peach blossom lend color to the scene.

A still more extensive and interesting view may be obtained by those who are willing to climb the mountains that act as a frame to this picture. These are reached by the Terminal Railway to Altadena, thence by electric cars into Rubio Cañon



RESIDENCE OF W. S. WRIGHT, ORANGE GROVE AVENUE.

where the cable incline railway carries you on an angle of from 45° to 62° to Mount Echo, 3,500 feet above the sea. Here is a comfortable hotel, a post-office, and a still larger and more commanding hotel under process of construction. From this point bridle trails lead to Mount Lowe and Wilson's Peak, the altitude of the latter being over 6,000 feet. From each of these points the view is grand in the extreme, the valley lying like a variegated carpet several thousand feet below the spectator.

It is small wonder that Pasadena has become one of the best known places in California to the people of the East; that it attracts every year thousands of visitors and health-seekers, and that many Eastern people have established their regular winter homes there. The fame of Pasadena is destined to grow from year to year, and within a short time, when it shall be connected with Los Angeles by an electric railroad in addition to the two steam railroads already in operation, the two cities will be practically one.



RESIDENCE OF A. McNALLY, ALTADENA.

grounds of from half an acre to ten acres, partly covered with well kept orchards and adorned with hedges of calla lilies and geranium bushes ten feet and more in height, while the houses

*Harry Ellington Brook*



## FOR THE PUBLIC GOOD.

C. D. WILLARD, Secretary of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

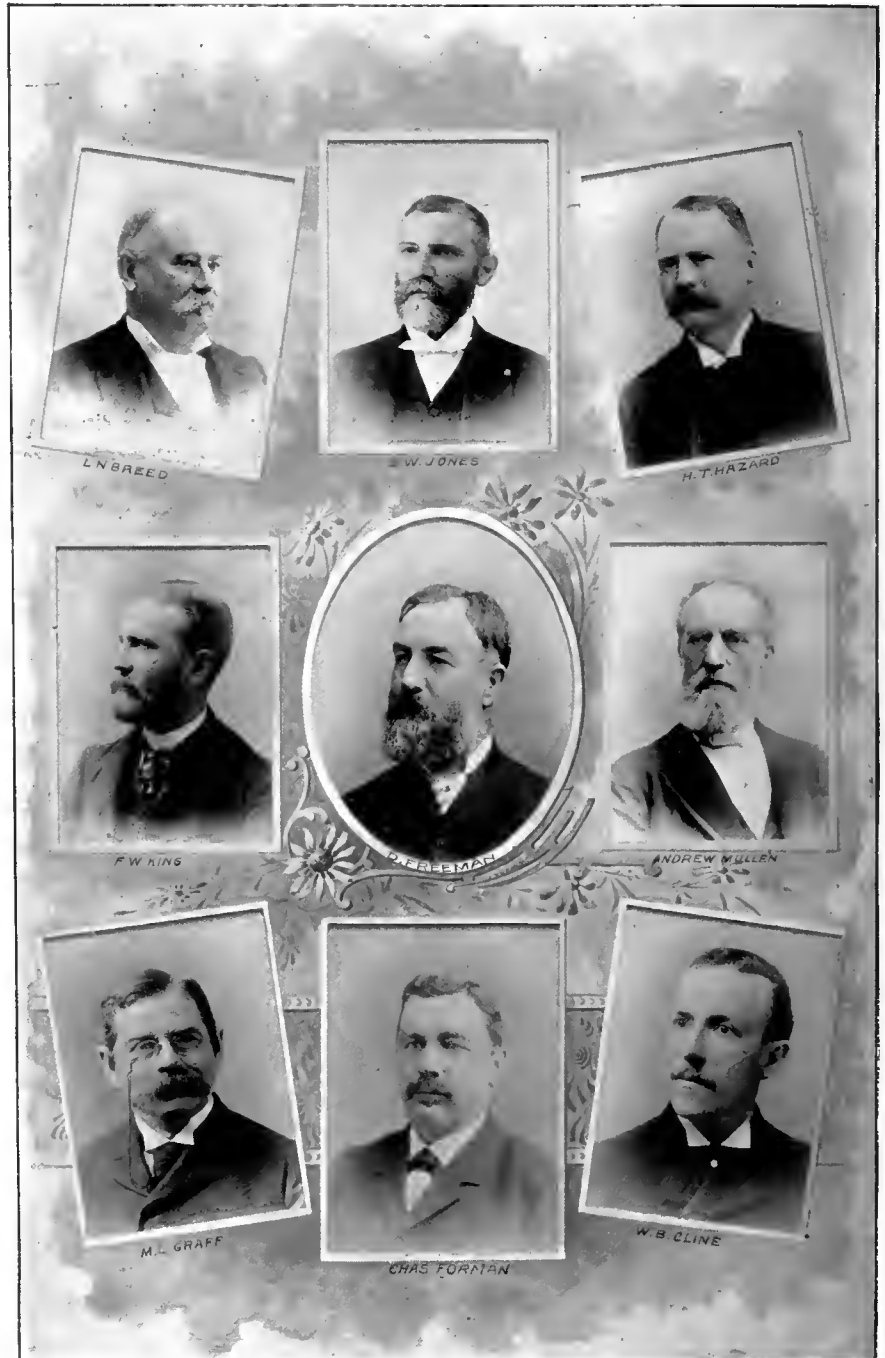
At the last annual banquet of the Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles, Mr. J. S. Slauson responding to the toast "The Chamber of Commerce," made a speech which produced a decided impression on the memories of those present. Coming at the end of the program, after the hands of the clock had met and parted at midnight, it was necessarily brief, but was none the less forcible and effective. The text of his remarks lay in the statement that not circumstances nor opportunities, but men, make great cities. He described briefly his visit to Detroit and Chicago many years ago, when Detroit was much the larger of the two; how he found in Detroit a beautiful location, situated at the gates of commerce, surrounded by rich and productive territory, a great city apparently well under way. At Chicago, on the other hand, there was an overgrown village in a swamp, out of the line of visible trade, with apparently little to recommend it either to the settler or the investor. But Chicago had the men, the energetic, tireless, united workers who labored in season and out of season to bring their city to the attention of the world. To day no one thinks of mentioning Detroit in the same class with Chicago. Men have made the one, while opportunity has failed to make the other.

Probably no set of men could have been gathered together who would feel more profoundly the force of these remarks than those to whom Mr. Slauson addressed himself. Familiarized through their membership in the Chamber with the methods and results of public work, and in sympathy with the spirit which prompts men to labor for something else than their own immediate gain, they showed by the vehemence of their applause that they understood and were willing to accept the responsibility of the situation. If Los Angeles is to be a great city—the city of the Pacific Coast—it will not come about merely by force of existing circumstances, however advantageous they may be. Somebody must work; a great many people must work, steadily, harmoniously, and intelligently. The men who founded the Chamber of Commerce understood this, and believing in the power of union devised and organized this institution as it exists to-day. Its officers and Board of Directors understand it and give freely and cheerfully time and experience, which in any other service would command large remuneration.

The city of Los Angeles and Southern California are fortunate in possessing a number of men who have the desirable qualities of good judgment, public spirit and aggressiveness combined in the right proportion, and these men have by their activity in all lines of public enterprise given this section an enviable reputation in California and throughout the East. It must be confessed that men of this class are not so numerous as to make such work superlatively easy—although the results would indicate that they are more numerous here than in many other sections of the West.

As a rule, in any undertaking a comparatively few men are called upon to do most of the work, and the same set are pushed from one enterprise into another, until many of them are in a state of habitual revolt, and are kept in line only by alternate coaxing and threats of disaster to the undertaking if they withdraw. This is true, however, in every American city.

One of the chief advantages to a community in the existence of



DIRECTORS OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—1894.

an organization like our Chamber of Commerce is that it serves as a school and rallying place for public workers. It offers to the people for their consideration some other standard than that of immediate money-getting. It teaches the principle of the good of the many rather than the good of the few. To a considerable extent the existence and success of institutions of this character illustrate the growing altruistic sentiment of the time.

The workers in the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, and the members generally, take a natural pride in the good results of its work. An enormous quantity of attractive, reliable literature about this city and Southern California has been disseminated all over the world. Thousands of settlers have been induced to come to this country through this means, and it is gratifying to note none of them have found fault with the organization for prompting their action. Many wrongs have

Chamber has steadily increased in membership during the past few years, the scope of its work has widened, and there is every indication that its career of active usefulness will be continued indefinitely into the future.

*C. D. Willard*



DIRECTORS OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—1894.

## HORTICULTURE VERSUS MANUFACTURING.

A common objection offered to Southern California by visitors and by people at a distance, is that it has no manufacturing interests. No country can be truly and substantially prosperous, they tell us, without manufactories, and the high price of fuel and labor in this country make enterprises of that character impossible. It is true that the manufacturing interests of this section are limited, hardly filling in fact all the lines of possible profit; but it is to be questioned whether this is as great a misfortune as some are wont to suppose. Southern California is at present a horticultural country. Its people are for most part thrifty and contented. A tract of ten or twenty acres will support in comparative affluence a family of five or six, which would mean an ultimate population of 250 or 300 to the square mile. At this rate a tract 100 by 100 miles would support a population of 2,000,000 to 3,000,000. A country settled to that degree of density would have all the advantages of the best social life, and the tone of morality and the average of home comfort would still be high. On the other hand, suppose this same section was given up to manufacturing, and you have, it may be, a much denser population, but you have also extremes of poverty and riches, a vast horde of half-educated or perhaps ignorant laborers, many of them undoubtedly of foreign birth and out of harmony with our institutions. Manufacturing prosperity is, moreover, notoriously unstable, whereas that of the horticulturist is reasonably secure from year to year, especially in a country where the climate is steady and equable.

The great clouds of smoke that roll from the chimneys of factories may betoken prosperity, but the odor of orange and almond blossoms tells of happiness and content.

C. R. P.

Los Angeles is the second city in population, not only in California but on the Pacific Coast of the United States. After San Francisco it is the largest city in a section of country 1200 miles long and reaching back 1000 miles, to Denver.

been righted through the agency of the Chamber; many reforms have been brought about, and the views of the community have been plainly and effectively set forth on all important public questions.

Its permanent exhibit of products is the largest and most attractive to be found anywhere in the State and is visited by thousands of people every year, serving as an object lesson, not only to them but also to many of our own people. The

The perfect climate of California is limited to a restricted area in this and six other counties. Land to which a fee simple in this climate is attached will not long go begging for buyers.



VOL. I. JUNE, 1894. NO. 1.

TEN CENTS PER COPY. ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY JOURNAL, DESCRIPTIVE OF  
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

F. A. PATTEE & CO., PUBLISHERS  
144 SOUTH MAIN STREET, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice as second-class matter.

**QUESTIONS ANSWERED.**—Specific information about Southern California desired by tourists, health seekers or intending settlers will be furnished free of charge by the LAND OF SUNSHINE Publishing Co. Enclose stamp with letter.

### THE LAND OF SUNSHINE.

It is the belief of the publishers of this periodical that a monthly paper, handsomely illustrated, artistically printed, containing well written matter on Southern California topics, will find a good many readers, both here and in the East, among travelers, health seekers, and intending settlers; and the LAND OF SUNSHINE is offered to the public on the basis of this faith.

It is no exaggeration to say that there are several hundred thousand people east of the Rockies who are talking and thinking of California, who hope sometime to come to this State, either to visit or to settle, or who are anxious to learn more about it. These people will be sought out by extensive advertising in Eastern magazines and periodicals, and the LAND OF SUNSHINE will be made to them a reality rather than a dream, through the pages of this journal.

The LAND OF SUNSHINE has set for itself a high standard, both in appearance and in matter, but we believe that the Southern California public will be inclined to support it in its purpose.

Neither labor nor expense will be spared to make the paper at once attractive, entertaining and reliable. People expect good things from Southern California, and they should not be disappointed.

We ask every one who believes in Southern California, and who wish to see its attractions spread before the Eastern people, to lend a hand to the small extent of subscribing for a copy of the paper for six months for himself (50 cents), and for another copy six months for some friend beyond the Rockies (50 cents, total one dollar). It is an easy and inexpensive way to do yourself and the country good.

### THE FIESTA.

A special feature of the next issue of the LAND OF SUNSHINE will be an illustrated article on the Fiesta de Los Angeles, describing the unique celebration which took place last month in Los Angeles, with cuts of the principal floats and the other features of the procession. The same number will also deal with the flower carnival at Santa Barbara, and the Spanish festival at San Diego. Events of such a striking character should be perpetuated.

### THE MIDWINTER FAIR.

The great fair at San Francisco has but two months longer to run, if the management adheres to the original plan to close July first. Its attendance has steadily increased from three or four thousand a day to ten thousand. There is little doubt but that the fair will pay expenses and come out free from debt. That it has accomplished good for California in calling attention to the enterprise and perseverance of the State cannot be doubted, but it is to be questioned whether the fair attracts many visitors to the State. Coming at any other time the undertaking would have proved a much greater success.

Whatever may be said of the fair in general, every one unites in speaking well of the Southern California exhibit. It has certainly done this section a great deal of good. It has been one of the leading attractions of the whole show, and has demonstrated to both our own people and our visitors the part which Southern California plays in the industries and prosperity of the State. We believe that few now regret that Southern California was represented in the fair, although the project to raise money for an exhibit met with considerable opposition at the start.

A unique feature of this issue is the photograph of the relief map appearing on page 4, which gives a clear idea of the topography of Los Angeles County.

The Midwinter Fair Committee have performed a decided service to the county in causing this map to be made for the instruction of visitors and our people. It is the first large relief map of this section ever constructed.

Subscribers are warned not to pay money to any agents on our account unless they are supplied with proper credentials and with our printed receipt books.

Every receipt bears the signature,

LAND OF SUNSHINE

*F. A. Pattee & Co.*

### A GOOD OMEN.

The first name to go on the subscription list of the LAND OF SUNSHINE was that of the millionaire real estate man, Mr. S. E. Gross, of Chicago. Mr. Gross is one of the largest advertisers in the country. During the past fifteen years he sold nearly 100,000 suburban lots and built 7,000 cottages. Through the easy payment plan, which he devised, 10,000 families have secured homes in the small towns surrounding Chicago. Mr. Gross learned of the LAND OF SUNSHINE incidentally, and voluntarily proffered his dollar for a year's subscription, his belief being that "it was a good thing." We accept this as a favorable omen.

## YOUR OLD FRIENDS.

You have not forgotten them—the people you grew up with back in Ohio, or New York, or Maine, or some other State just as good or better.

They often speak of you and say, "He is out in Southern California now, making money hand over fist. Lucky fellow! I wish I were there." They are slightly exuberant in their

ideas about your prosperity, perhaps, but that is an amiable weakness. Some of them you used to write to before you became so overwhelmed with business.

We have a scheme for you. Our friends Kingsley-Barnes & Neuner Co. have done us some cards—neat ones—that read like this:

OFFICE OF **Land of Sunshine**

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

(Here appears your friend's name.)

(And Address.)

Dear Sir:

Your old friend \_\_\_\_\_ who is now residing  
(Your name)  
at \_\_\_\_\_ in Southern California, is anxious that you  
(Your home.)  
should know what a fine country this is, and he has subscribed for this periodical to be sent to you for \_\_\_\_\_ months. Your friend is well and prosperous, and seems to be glad he is here.

Respectfully yours,

F. A. PATTEE & CO.

Send us a name and address—write it very plainly—and fifty cents, and we will fill out such a card for you for some friend to have the paper six months. Or send two names and a dol-

lar, and we fill out two cards. Or send any number of names—fifty or a hundred—and we will cheerfully take care of them all.

## THE MEMBERS' ANNUAL.

The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce has just issued a handsome pamphlet of fifty-six pages, containing a history of the organization, its membership list, an account of the work which it has accomplished for the public good, the President's annual address, the Secretary's annual report, and an account of the recent banquet at Santa Monica.

It is a very interesting and entertaining work which the members of the organization will undoubtedly prize highly. The printing is of an artistic character, and reflects credit upon Kingsley-Barnes & Neuner Co., the firm that sent it out. Only one thousand copies were printed, and they have all been distributed among the members and the newspapers of Southern California.

## TO OUR READERS.

Please note the advertisements in this issue. If you have occasion to do business with any of these people, kindly mention the LAND OF SUNSHINE.

If you are bothered with numerous letters of inquiry from the East, send them to us. We will not only answer them, but will induce the writers to subscribe for the LAND OF SUNSHINE.

Redlands has an enterprising Chamber of Commerce. It has a good exhibit at the rooms of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

## THE LAND OF SUNSHINE.

C. R. PATTEE, D.D.

From where the broad Pacific leaves the shore—  
Where stands the City of the Angels—comes  
A timely messenger to every door,  
And cries: "Ho! ye, who long for health and homes,  
In some fair clime where every human need  
May be supplied,—give ear! and hearing, heed!"

List to that voice, commissioned thus to say:  
"Come ye! to this fair land of *fruits* and *flowers*;  
Where balmy ocean breezes ever play;  
And all the year the birds sing in the bowers;  
Where autumn winds ne'er sadden with their moan;  
And sudden chilling changes are unknown."

"No winter's icy scepter reaches here;  
It lies beyond the frozen realm of snow;—  
A country yielding happiness and cheer;  
Where pleasure, toil, and rest, alike bestow—  
On mind and body—vigor, strength, and health;  
And rich in boundless resources of wealth."

Who is this messenger?—dost wish to know?—  
Who thus this welcome message doth proclaim?  
Look ye! and see inscribed upon his brow:  
"THE LAND OF SUNSHINE!"—read ye there the *name*,  
And bid it welcome; then, without delay,  
Come to this land where it doth point the way.

*C. R. Pattee*

## THE SECRET OF OUR PROSPERITY.

Some Expert Opinions on the Subject.

### MARVELOUS PROGRESS.



Steckel Photo.

K. H. WADE,  
General Manager of the Southern California Railway.

The marvelous progress of Southern California began with railroad competition.

Southern California has always possessed the broadest field for development of any part of the world. Two transcontinental

railroads made it possible to fill this section with people and to dispose of the results of their industry.

Thus far the railroad enterprises of the Coast have been accomplished mainly by private means and Eastern capital. With the adoption of laws permitting communities to aid in the promotion of such enterprises, our railroad facilities would be greatly increased.

Our temperate climate, productive soil and irrigation systems have made possible so large a miscellaneous crop of fruits and vegetables that our people have become already, to a great extent, self-supporting, and are making Southern California celebrated throughout the East.

Unlike the East, we have no seasons of total crop failure. My friend O. T. Johnson, who owns large citrus and deciduous fruit orchards, assures me that his trees have done their part every season for the past fourteen years. This reliability of crops must inevitably compel the large canneries to choose Southern California as a location for their main plants. We have experienced a marvelous boom without disaster. Our people have entered upon an era of steady and healthy progress. There is an inclination to build all enterprises upon a strong and carefully laid foundation. This beautiful, modern building in which our offices are located certainly would not have been so good and permanent an investment, if the greatest care had not been devoted to its foundation. Enterprises thus carefully founded may make slow progress at first, until the ground floor is reached. After that, development is rapid as well as lasting.

Southern California can ask no better means of promoting its welfare than the plain unvarnished facts in regard to this section, set forth so as to be rightly comprehended in the East. Many Eastern people are not only ignorant regarding this section, but have been so misinformed that they are incredulous regarding the simplest facts.

One of the mistaken ideas of Eastern people is that the trip to this coast is a great hardship. Nothing could be more erroneous. The ride to Southern California over our transcontinental lines is now made as comfortably and safely as trips elsewhere, and is no longer than others that are frequently taken each year in other directions for purposes of pleasure and rest, while the scenic beauty of the trip to this coast is unsurpassed anywhere.

There is plenty of room in Southern California for health and pleasure seekers, and for those who are willing to meet under better conditions the same business competition to which they have been accustomed in the East.



Shumacher Photo.

### THE EAST HAS AWAKENED.

D. FREEMAN,  
President Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce.

What is the reason of my abiding faith in Southern California?

The best of all reasons. The Creator stamped it with greater possibilities than any of His gardens. Where do we find more beauty and variety of scenery and altitude, where richer soil, and above all, a climate permitting such marvelous results?

Nature did her part in the beginning, but the race which preceded the one now dominant here did not appreciate this, and the East was asleep to the facts. The awakening came, and upon it followed the greatest boom of the century. Booms have their usefulness sometimes, and ours proved a great educator, leaving many valuable improvements in its wake.

While ignorance concerning this section still exists throughout the East, it does not appear so remarkable on the part of those so remote and accustomed to different conditions, when we must admit that we ourselves are but beginning to realize the possibilities of our own section.

Nature has indeed lavished upon us her best gifts. In her prodigality she has piled up mountains of rich mineral deposits as barriers to the hot breath of the desert on the East and the cold winds of the North, tempering the rays of a seldom clouded sun with healthful ocean breezes. She has given us an unsurpassed soil, an unequalled climate and provided a dwelling place of varied scenic beauty. But all this will not justify us in failing to take the utmost advantage of our opportunities. To be sure a new and more aggressive population now dominates this section. Yet there are those among us who profess to be content with the belief that the natural advantages of Southern California are so great that the future will take care of itself. This is both a mistake and an injustice to those doing yeoman work. Nature has simply provided the conditions under which the best results can be obtained, and right here our duty begins.

Our best progress has not been spontaneous, but brought about by hard work on the part of those alive to the situation.

The majority of our progressive citizens were, until recent years, Eastern people comparatively ignorant of this section. There are many other such Eastern people still to be reached with comprehensive and impartial information. For the dissemination of information our newspapers deserve great credit. The Southern California Bureau of Information has sent hundreds of thousands of fine pamphlets throughout the world. In this field the LAND OF SUNSHINE will accomplish a necessary and useful work. Our Southern California World's Fair and Midwinter Fair exhibits have opened the eyes of all who beheld them.

So far as we come to appreciate the possibilities of our own section, and so fast as the East becomes enlightened concerning the real conditions here, just so rapid and sure shall our progress be.

K. H. Wade

D. Freeman





### SUNSHINE AND EASTERN CAPITAL.

T. D. STIMSON,

A well known capitalist from Chicago.

Sunshine and Eastern capital have made Southern California as certainly as they assure its continued prosperity.

Eastern people have begun to understand the fact that this section has the best climate, the best land and the best water on earth.

Why should they not desire to possess the substance as well as the knowledge?

Competition in railroads and irrigation opened the ball, and now capital is dancing to a music that no other section can furnish.

The great possibilities of our soil with water, the reliability of irrigation and railroad competition brought this section before the world, and it has been transformed from a somewhat isolated health resort into a beautiful and prosperous region, where health, pleasure and business may be found in combination.

It was the climate of this section which lured me here in the first place. It brought me here again, year after year, until on the sixth occasion I became a fixture. I think I have demonstrated my confidence in Southern California from a financial point of view.

I am, however, only one of numerous investors from the East who have been attracted to this climate. This has not only been the case in the past, but must continue to be so in the future. The capitalist must consult his health. The world is after sunshine, and here is where it may be found in the greatest abundance throughout the year, chilled by no winter blast and tempered by the ocean breeze.

*T. D. Stimson*

### OUR GLORIOUS CLIMATE.

HOSMER MCKOON,

President of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce.

"What is the foundation of the prosperity of Southern California?"

The answer lies in the single word—climate. Climate is the underlying basis upon which the present is established and the future assured. "But," says the caviler, sneeringly, "one can't live on climate." That is the mistake. One can live on climate; and throughout the length and breadth of Southern California, we all do. Not only the invalid who is struggling for life, and finds new hope and added years in this genial clime; but the producer, the horticulturist, the husbandman, lives and thrives, plants his crops and reaps his harvest, in reliance upon the climate that alone gives lengthened season and abundant fruitage. The soil is fertile, but no more so than the soil of the Mississippi valley or the Mohawk. Its marvelous productiveness comes not from the dead earth, but from the living sunshine. Spread over the fields of Greenland the cloudless sky, the warm sunshine, the gentle, caressing breezes of Southern California, and the palm and orange will blossom, the fig will yield its fruitage, and all the hillsides will purple or turn golden with the ripening grape. But let the icy blasts of Greenland sweep over Southern California, and orchard and vineyard will wither, production will cease, and all this fair



land will bury its dead face in a mantle of snow, and the white bear wander where vegetation is unknown.

And it is not our fruits alone, but our industrial and commercial interests as well, which are based upon climate. The railroad and steamship follow production. Manufactures come to preserve and utilize the fruits of nature. Varied productions stimulate

inventions. Each new product sets in motion another wheel in the complex mechanism of human industries, and gives a new process or a new result. Along the whole line of human effort, activities are quickened because kindly Nature crowns intelligent labor with abundant reward.

The climate of Southern California offers its inducements, not merely to the sick, but to the well, the industrious, the strong. It lessens the hardships of the poor, and makes possible an earthly paradise to the rich. It is the one unmatched jewel no other land can show. Its genial influence is drawing people of wealth and leisure from every land to find comfort and enjoyment in the balmy atmosphere man cannot make and money cannot buy. Men of letters and weary students find a deeper insight and a new inspiration in this favored clime, and are flocking hither, peopling the valleys and hillsides with ideal homes, and shedding around them an atmosphere of refinement and culture almost as delightful as the heavenly atmosphere itself.

The basis of the present and the sure foundation of the future is the climate.

*T. S. Van Dyke*

### LOS ANGELES SINCE THE BOOM.

T. S. VAN DYKE.

Few cities that ever had a "boom" can boast that they were never overbuilt. Outside of Southern California still fewer could be found that could go through two years of the most crazy of all booms without needing a nap of ten or twenty years to recuperate. A sleep of a century would not resurrect some of them even here; but there were some that went ahead as if nothing had happened, and foremost among them was the metropolis of the country, Los Angeles.

During the wildest of the great excitement we thought Los Angeles was growing rapidly. So it was; but we can now see that it was little more than the continuation of the growth that began in 1880, and became so rapid in 1885 that, in connection with the growth in surrounding places, it started the great boom. But the best and most rapid growth of the city has been since the excitement died away, and during a long process of liquidation so general and severe that it would have made hard times in any other country and in the midst of any prosperity.

But how many cities can boast that their best growth has been made during the last ten months? Yet, while banks and business houses have been failing all over the land, while merchants dare not place orders, and honest men dare incur no debts, when millions of hands have been hanging idle in the east, every hammer and saw in the city has been busy, and business houses, fine residences and neat cottages are still rising as fast as ever.

UNIVERSITY

The reason is simple enough. Los Angeles is the center of population, of trade, of railroads, of life and activity of all kinds, in a country that is now conceded by all to have the most remarkable prosperity in the United States, a country that has had it for years at an ever increasing pace, and toward which more eyes than ever are now turned. Los Angeles is the metropolis of Southern California, without even the suggestion of a rival, and whatever its fortune Los Angeles reaps the benefit. It has now reached a stage where cities grow by their own momentum, and is gathering from far and wide not only trade and business of all kinds, but thousands of people of means who wish to retire, but do not care to sit down in a small or quiet town, no matter how solid or prosperous it may be.

Counting the ten or twelve thousand people living just over the western boundary, but who are as much a part of the city as any in the center, Los Angeles has now about eighty-five thousand people, but if its limits were extended on the plan of ambitious eastern cities its population would be far more than that.

It has been said that Los Angeles could never make a great city because it was not a seaport. But Rome and Athens did tolerably well without being on a bay, and those who have traveled say that Paris is a tolerably smart bit of a town, although as far from the sea as Los Angeles. Better far be as she is, just situated so as to reach out in a score of directions with a grasp no rival can break. Better be in line to tap the rich fields and orchards of Ventura and Santa Barbara without getting out of the natural channel of trade from the wealthy counties of San Bernardino and Riverside. All these are hers forever, and even a part of San Diego county's trade comes to her as naturally as does the trade of the solid and fertile county of Orange that lies so near her doors. The trade of Los Angeles county alone is enough to make a respectable city; for Orange county is for all purposes of trade as much a part of it as it ever was, and the two together contain enough fertile land and water to make a respectable state. From where Pomona blooms at the foot of the mighty San Antonio to



STIMSON BUILDING, 3d and Spring Streets.

Waite Photo.

where Santa Monica lies beside the smiling sea, and from there to where the broad plains of the Rancho San Joaquin slope into the hills of the Santa Ana range lie a million acres that, without irrigation, will excel any part of the East in everything from the growing of the finest fruits to the most general kind of general farming, and with water will do twice and even thrice as much.

Yet this is scarcely one-half of the country that is naturally tributary to the city. Within seventy miles and on lines of railroad with easy communication several times a day, are twenty odd thousand of the small farms that form the distinctive feature of this land, each one supporting a family in comfort, and most of them in luxury, with as many more new ones coming rapidly into bearing.



BRADBURY BUILDING, 3d and Broadway.

The only serious objection ever made to Los Angeles as a place of residence was that it had no sewerage. This is now removed by the completion of a perfect system of glazed sewers emptying into the ocean miles away. It is in every sense a beautiful city. There are cities of its size that can show more houses costing over a hundred thousand dollars but few if any that can show as many costing over ten thousand; probably none that can show as many handsome cottages, positively none that can show so few shanties or vacant houses. Miles and miles of fine and well sprinkled streets make the best of track for carriages and bicycles, and good roads amid fine scenery lead outward in all directions. By an ancient title the city owns enough water from an unfailing supply to irrigate fully fifty thousand acres, or more than twice its present area. This is distributed over the city independent of the domestic system, and its cheapness and free use on the broad, deep lots make the year round a wealth of green found nowhere else.

*T.S. Van Dyke*



LOS ANGELES COUNTY COURT HOUSE.

The commercial location of Los Angeles is excellent, and has been recognized as such by the railroads which are here, and by those which are coming.

## SUGAR-BEET CULTURE IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

RICHARD GIRD.

I would bring to the notice of your readers the cultivation of the sugar beet which, as an agricultural proposition for either profit, or as an improver of the soil, stands at the head of the list.

The intense cultivation necessary to bring the sugar beet to perfection almost entirely clears the soil of weeds. At the same time this plant is a natural subsoiler, its tap-root penetrating to a great depth (sometimes as deep as 12 feet), bringing to the surface the moisture and nutriment of the subsoil that could be reached in no other way.

Since the introduction in Europe, by Napoleon I, of the manufacture of sugar from the beet, as a result of the British blockade, the beet sugar industry has become one of the greatest sources of revenue in France and Germany. In those districts where the sugar beet is cultivated, the production of other crops has doubled and the raising of beef cattle has increased in proportion. The bounty paid by the French and German governments on all sugar exported enables these countries to control the beet sugar business of the world and to fill their coffers with some \$100,000,000 of foreign money annually, most of which is received from the United States of America.

Sugar-beet culture is an industry especially adapted to families: the plowing, harrowing, rolling, seeding, cultivating, etc., can be done by the head of the family or the eldest boy, while the thinning, hoeing, topping, etc., can be performed by children from 10 to 16 years of age (boys and girls alike), and is healthful, light work. A farmer can so arrange his crop as to afford steady employment to his family from seed-time to harvest. A family can easily take care of twenty

income of \$1200. This result can be achieved five months after putting the seed in the ground, and the returns are received in cash. So far the rule with the factories in California has been to make contract with the farmers before planting, at a fixed price per ton and for cash on delivery of the crop at the sugar factory. Therefore, a farmer can calculate with almost absolute certainty what he will receive for his crop and when he will get it. The establishment of a beet sugar fac-



CHINO SUGAR REFINERY.

tory in a community enhances the value of the land over ordinary farming land at least threefold, making it an income paying property on a cash basis.

The most important advantage of sugar-beet farming is the certainty of the market. In Southern California we have yet to discover an enemy of the sugar beet. On account of its long tap-root the beet is more independent of moisture than any other crop. We produced the second year (1892) on the Chino Ranch, with only ten inches of rain, 28,000 tons of beets from 2500 acres.

What better conditions can a farmer ask than a fertile soil that will most assuredly give him a good crop and a cash market at his very door?

The probable cash value of the sugar-beet crop on the Chino Ranch this coming season is \$275,000; this with at least \$100,000 that will be paid for labor, will make a total of \$375,000 that will be distributed by the sugar factory among our people, making a very nice little foundation for a prosperous community.

Southern California has many advantages over any other part of the United States, or any other country in the world, for the cultivation of the sugar beet. When I say that this is the natural home of the sugar beet, and that in the Eastern States of this country and in France and Germany it is an exotic, I have said enough to prove the assertion that no country in the world can compete with Southern California in the manufacture of



BEET FIELD. SUGAR FACTORY IN DISTANCE.

acres, which will net them at a low estimate \$800 clear profit; add to this the cost of production, which can be saved by doing the work themselves, and they will have an annual

sugar from beets. Still I will go somewhat into details: Here we can commence planting in February on our upper or dry lands, continuing down on to the damp lands as late as the

middle of May. We can commence harvesting about the first of July, supplying the factory with beets taken directly from the fields up the first of December, or later, if necessary. Sugar being a carbo-hydrate deposited by the sun through the leaves into the beet, our long stretch of open sunny weather enables us to produce a higher percentage of sugar. The first 1000 tons of beets put into the Chino factory in 1892 averaged 17 per cent sugar. Our average for the whole crop is 15 per cent, the highest average I know of, and we have beaten the record with over four tons of sugar to the acre.

In France and Germany and the Eastern States of America, with their many climatic disadvantages, such as rain, hail and wind storms, and frosts, sugar-beet culture is anything but a labor of love. They have about a month to plant in, commencing about the first of May and about the same time to harvest in, commencing about the first of October, while on

account of the uncertainty of the weather they must harvest all their beets at once, building costly silos in which to store them, and from which the factory draws its supplies as needed. Siloing beets causes them to lose some of their sugar, besides, in the wilted state a beet is harder to work than when handled fresh from the fields, as with us. Note the difference: There, about one month to plant and the same to harvest; here, three months to plant and five months to harvest,

with no fear of frosts, hailstorms or cyclones, etc. The fact is, that in spite of the low rate of wages in Europe, we can afford to pay American wages and yet deliver our beets cheaper to the factory than they can. One of the largest manufacturers of beet sugar in Europe, after inspecting the Chino Valley beet sugar factory, and the immense beet plantation surrounding it, remarked, "I am glad for you, but sorry for us."

In the fertile alluvial valleys of Southern California we have room for a hundred factories similar to the one at Chino, with a daily capacity of 1000 tons of beets, that when once firmly established would go a great way toward supplying the whole of the United States with sugar, without fear of competition.

In conclusion I will mention that the average tonnage on the Chino Ranch is fifteen tons per acre; average price \$4.50 per ton; average cost of production \$22.50 per acre; so that the average net profit is about \$50.00 per acre.

*Richard Lind*

## SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ROADS.

The last Legislature of California passed a law allowing the counties to issue bonds for road construction. The enterprising county of Kern has issued bonds to the amount of \$250,000, and is now at work constructing the roads. An election is soon to be held in Sacramento county for the issuing of \$500,000 worth of bonds, and agitation is now underway in Los Angeles county for a similar development, involving the sum of \$750,000.

In Los Angeles county the matter was originally brought to the attention of the public by the Chamber of Commerce, which called a county road convention to meet May 12. It is proposed to circulate petitions asking the supervisors to call an election and submit to the people the question of issuing bonds to the amount mentioned above. The prospect seems good that the plan will carry through.

It is proposed to construct a system of permanent macadamized highways leading out from Los Angeles to the most thickly settled sections of the county, and into those portions of the county where the people need better roads to get their products to market. The roads when completed must be sprinkled and maintained in good order. Experience has shown that sprinkling saves enough on repairs to pay its own expenses after tanks are once put



INTERIOR OF REFINERY.

in. The plan, if carried out, will not increase the taxes of the county appreciably, as large sums which are now spent on road patching will be saved. It is believed, moreover—and the belief is based on the experience of many Eastern counties—that the immediate advance in the value of farm land through the improved facilities for carrying products to market, will compensate for the expense of the work.

In a land where there is no frost and no snow, and where the rain soon sinks away in the sand, there should be perfect roads. In course of time broad, easy boulevards will connect all the cities of Southern California.

The largest fruit-cannery in Southern California is located at Colton, which turned out about one million two hundred and fifty thousand cans last season. A fine pavilion has recently been completed, in which the Southern California State Citrus Fair was held in March, 1893.



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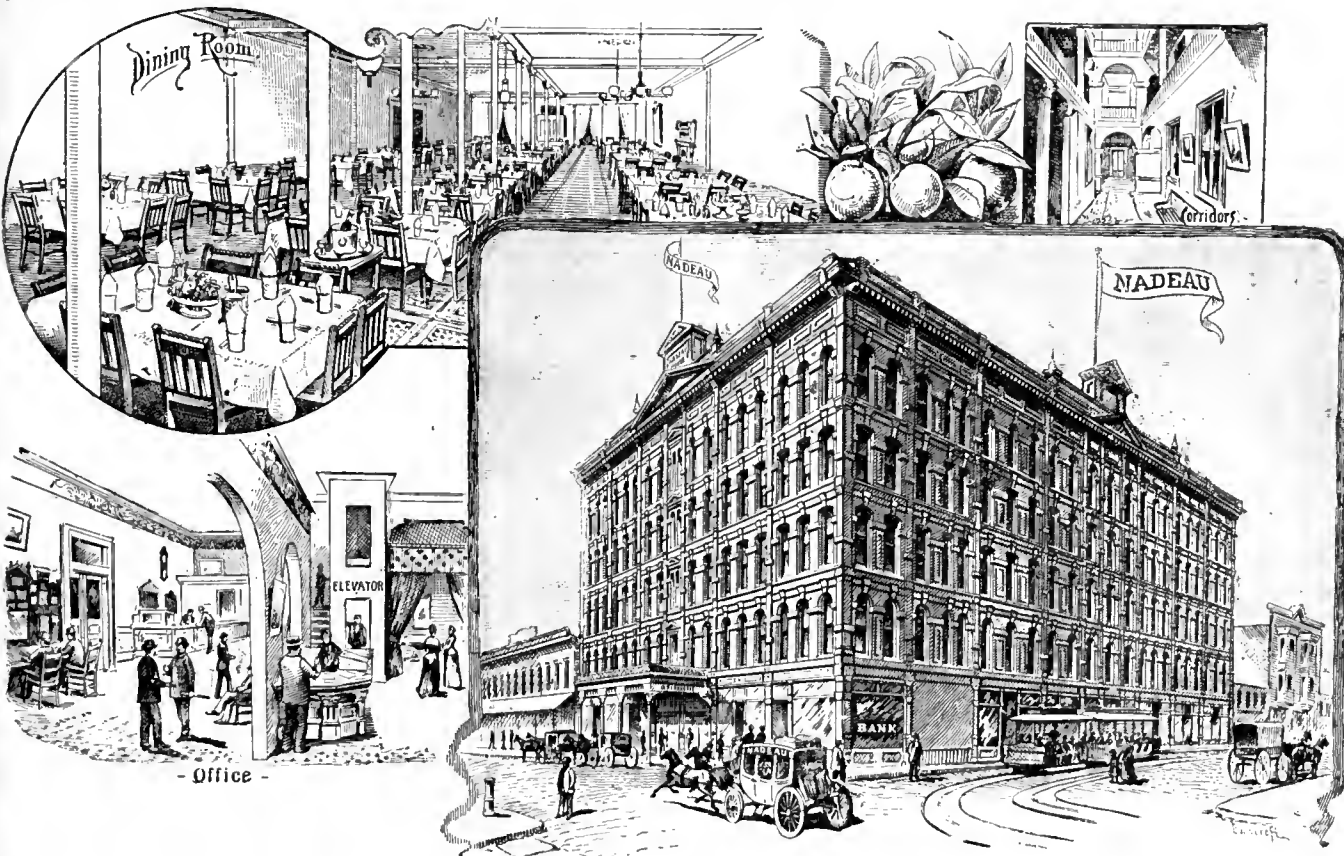
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## THE OLIVE IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Olive culture in California is beginning to attract attention as a business. The young orchards coming into bearing in different parts of the State serve as object lessons to show the adaptability of our soil and climate to the industry. It is found that the trees thrive and bear well on the coast, in the interior valleys, and on mountain sides, whether growing in clay, adobe or sandy land.

Our olive oil and pickled olives are conceded to be superior to the imported, and the conditions for producing them in our State are so favorable that no other country can place them on our markets at so low a price; hence it follows that as soon as the goods can be produced in sufficient quantity they will displace those from abroad now so largely brought into the State. As yet our pickled olives are consumed within a few weeks after they are put up, and chiefly in the few localities where they are produced, so that only a small percentage of the people of our State have ever tasted a California olive. It is noteworthy that here in Pomona, where of late it has been possible to obtain them in some quantity, they have come into general use as a staple article of food. When they become as common all over the State as they are here their consumption will be enormous. Besides this coast we have for a market an immense field in the Eastern States, now dependent upon an inferior article. Considering these things the possibility of over-production seems to be very far in the future.

California is earning a reputation for her pure olive oil, and the output meets with ready sale. The sardine industry, which is being commenced at several points on our coast, will require great quantities of olive oil, the lack of which is the only drawback to the industry, as the shores of our coast teem with the genuine Mediterranean sardine, said to be found nowhere else in the waters of our country.

Capitalists are turning their attention to olive culture, several large plantations having been made in this county by them within the past year. It augurs well for an industry

when sagacious men whose foresight has enabled them to amass fortunes can see its future capabilities so plainly as to engage in it.

But to the man of limited means it seems well suited, as it does not require high priced land, and the labor of the women and children of the family may be utilized in gathering the olives at a season of the year when other fruits do not require attention.

The making of the pickles and oil is a process soon learned, and the apparatus for making up the product of a moderate sized orchard need not be expensive, but if one prefers to sell the olives direct from the trees, the buyers are already in the field. The price paid the current season was six cents per pound delivered at the works.

Hon. Charles Dondero, Italian consul at San Francisco, is authority for the statement that "There are no two countries in the world so similar in topographical conformation, position, climate and agricultural products as Italy and California. The olive is justly considered the Providence of Italy. The average duration of this tree is considered 250 years—long enough for us all. Its production increases until the age of 40 or 50 years. It remaining about the same from year to year, if properly managed, with a perceptible improvement in the oil."

There was produced in this State in the year 1889 1,141 gallons of pure olive oil; in 1890, 5,202 gallons; in 1891, 11,420 gallons. In the year 1890 there was imported into this country 893,984 gallons of alleged olive oil, which was more than double the amount imported here in 1881. The

annual output of olive oil of different foreign countries is variously estimated; that of Italy is valued at \$120,000,000—more than the value of wheat exports of the United States for 1891.

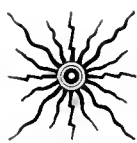
It has been predicted that olive culture will become one of our chief industries within a few years. The indications certainly point in that direction.



NEVADILLO BLANCO OLIVE.

*John S. Calkins*

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## SAN DIEGO, CAL.

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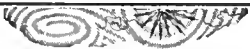
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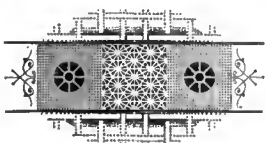
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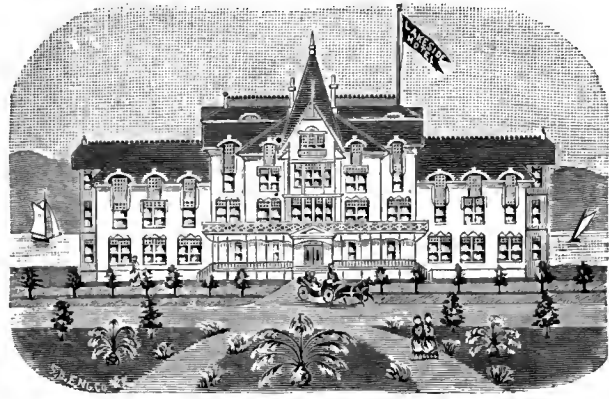
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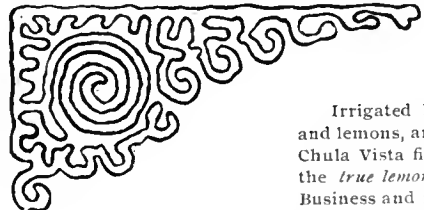


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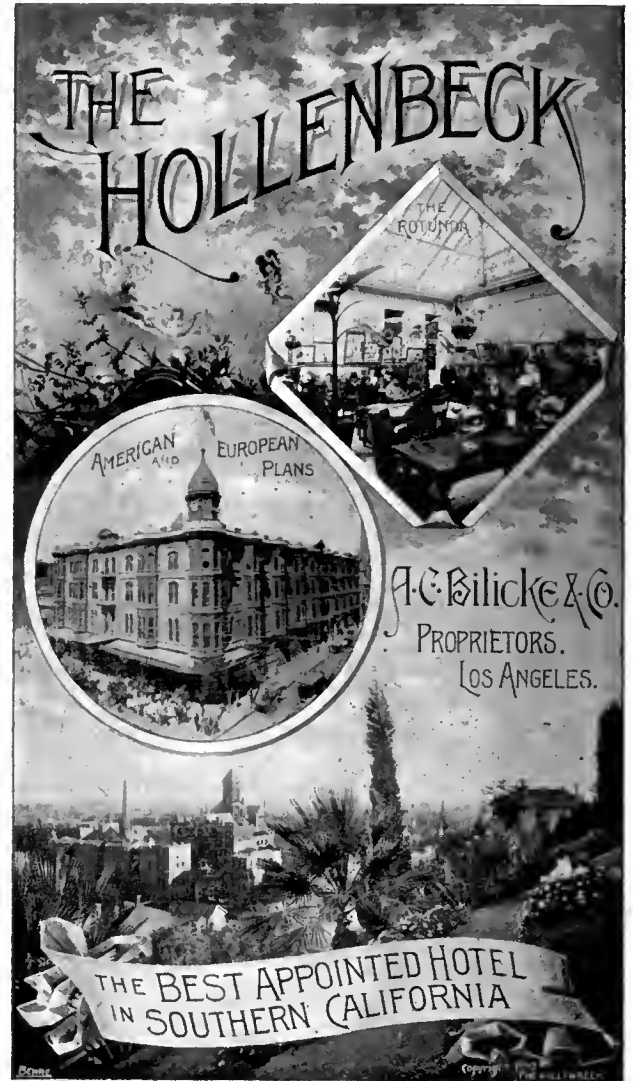
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AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY DESCRIPTIVE OF

## SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Los Angeles.

JULY, 1894

Price, Ten Cents.

THE "LAND OF SUNSHINE" MOUNTAIN.

Our monarch stands in kingly grace,  
The eldest of an ancient race.  
His massive form, where tall pines grow,  
Gathers the white and virgin snow

Which feeds the rivulets that trace  
Deep furrows in his rugged face,  
And form the streams of wealth untold  
That nourish trees of green and gold.

His visage gleams with radiant light  
That fades with coming of the night;  
'Till he, while stars their vigils keep,  
Stands sentinel o'er lands that sleep.

Madge Connell.

Published by F. A. PATTEE & CO.,

144 South Main Street, Rooms 7 and 8,  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

**ONE DOLLAR A YEAR**

[Continued.]

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Please deliver by bearer  
another dozen of your "Land  
of Sunshine".

This, our fourth order, proves  
it to be one of the best sellers in  
our news department.

At this season of the year  
demand for other periodicals  
is considerably less than during  
the winter. The demand however  
for your paper is not only sur-  
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an artistic and truthful expo-  
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Very truly yours  
Thos. T. Knight & Son

A Clear Southern California Note.



GLENWOOD  
TAVERN

First Edition, Macmillan Company.

Book & Stationery  
S. H. Richardson, Manager

Riverside, Cal. June 8<sup>th</sup> 1894.  
Mr. F. A. Patter & Co.  
Los Angeles, Cal.

Dear Sirs,  
You will find check for \$5.00 enclosed  
subscription to your "Land of Sunshine". It is  
certainly the most complete and elegant hotel  
publication I have seen, from the station title  
throughout. I send herewith a prospectus of  
my new hotel in which I have empha-  
sized the reference to Sunshine as you do.  
Your title page is beautiful and you  
will send me an impression of it in the  
middle of a white piece of paper. I will  
frame it and hang in my office.

Yours respectfully  
Frank Edwards  
My latest story is out to you at any and  
all times. When my next hotel is finished  
or will take pleasure in giving you a broadside  
add.

From One of the Sample Copies Sent East.

Brooklyn N.Y. June 11/94  
F. A. Patter & Co Publishers.

Dear Sirs  
A "The Land of Sunshine"  
came to me a few days since  
I prize it very highly. —  
Please enter my name as  
a subscriber. I will call  
at your office next month  
and pay my subscription.  
As I expect to be in Los  
Angeles there. Hoping that  
your Journal will meet  
with that success that I  
think it merits, I am  
with many thanks to you  
Yours truly  
W. N. Hayward





*Am charmed & am my friends such kind  
 & one to say out of her life here.  
 Jephie. Benita Fremont.*

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 LOS ANGELES, CAL.

LAND OF SUNSHINE SUPPLEMENT.

JULY, 1894  
 SERIES A—HOMES OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

NO. 1—HOME OF MRS. GENERAL FREMONT, LOS ANGELES.

OFFICE OF  
CALIFORNIA

# Land • of • Sunshine

LOS ANGELES

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

JULY, 1894

## THE ADOBE IN ARCHITECTURE.



heat in summer and retain it in winter. The Spaniards who

CIVILIZED man must be governed by fashion and the whims of other civilized men. He builds him a frame house in the desert or a stone house in the swamp. The Esquimaux builds him a hut of thick ice to retain the little heat he is able to generate, and the Pueblo Indian of Arizona builds him a house of thick mud bricks to keep out the

drying. It is usually about 4"x12"x16". The bricks are laid in the wall very much as we lay common bricks, using the same mud the adobes are made of for mortar. The walls are never left in the rough state, but are plastered outside as well as inside with the same adobe mortar, then finished with a lime wash in some soft color, cream, yellow or pink. When further protected from the dampness of the ground by a stone foundation and well roofed, a house of adobe will last longer than our modern buildings are usually allowed to stand before being pulled down to make room for improvements. Some of the Mission buildings over one hundred years old are still in sound condition, notwithstanding they have been shamefully neglected. In our semi-tropical



AN OLD ADOBE RESIDENCE.

Pierce Photo.

came to Arizona long before the time of the California Missions, seized the idea of the Indian and modified it to suit his wants; and the Mission fathers again took advantage of this same idea and modified, adapted and adorned it, and made it the "adobe" of Southern California that is fast vanishing before the wooden house of the present.

The accompanying illustration gives one a fair idea of the construction of the common adobe house, but does not at all do justice to the architectural beauties of the Mission buildings or many of the ranch homes.

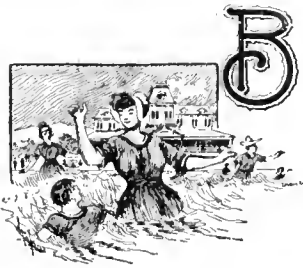
Adobe is the Spanish name for a sun dried brick, made in this country of the common surface clayey soil, with which a sufficient quantity of cut straw is mixed to insure an even

California, while the days are warm, often hot, the nights are cool, and in the time of the "adobes" fires for mere heating were almost unknown. The householder depended on his thick adobe walls to give his home a refreshing coolness in the day and a sufficient warmth at night.

One of the most attractive features of our adobe houses is the roof of tiles, which are a warm yellowish red in color, and form a delightful contrast with the weather stained, lime washed walls. The tile is not a native production, but was fashioned by the Spanish fathers in exact copy of the European tile, which is undoubtedly the most picturesque roofing material made.

*Sumner P. Hunt*

## BY THE PACIFIC SHORE.



**B**YOND doubt one of the chief charms of Southern California is the long strip of attractive beach which extends for a distance of some 300 miles, from Santa Barbara to San Diego. Other sections have their seaside resorts, but in few places

can the sea air and ocean both be enjoyed to perfection all the year round as it is here.

One of the chief charms of Los Angeles as a place of residence, consists in the facility with which the ocean may be reached. There are half a dozen places within less than an hour's ride by rail, to which frequent trains are run, especially on Sundays, when during the summer, there is a great outpouring of people, not only from Los Angeles, but from interior points, as far east as Riverside and Redlands, to the cool and inviting shores of the murmuring ocean. Entire families often run down for a day, carrying with them mammoth lunch baskets, the contents of which disappear with marvelous rapidity. Others go to camp, for weeks or months, while others who prefer the comforts of life to roughing it, put up at one of the well appointed hotels which are found at our seaside resorts.

One of the most attractive resorts in this, or indeed any other part of the State, is Redondo, eighteen miles southwest from Los Angeles. It is reached in about three-quarters of an hour by either of two railways, the Redondo and the Southern California lines. The ride is a pleasant one,

through smiling orchards, vegetable gardens and grain fields, until finally passing through a bank of drifting sand, the wide Pacific in all its magnificence bursts upon the view of the visitor, while the bracing sea air and the ocean smell furnish a pleasing change from city life.

Redondo is a new place, having been founded about five years ago by a couple of enterprising gentlemen from the northern part of the coast, who, within this short time, have not only built up an attractive seaside resort, but also a busy port, where steamships stop regularly, loading and



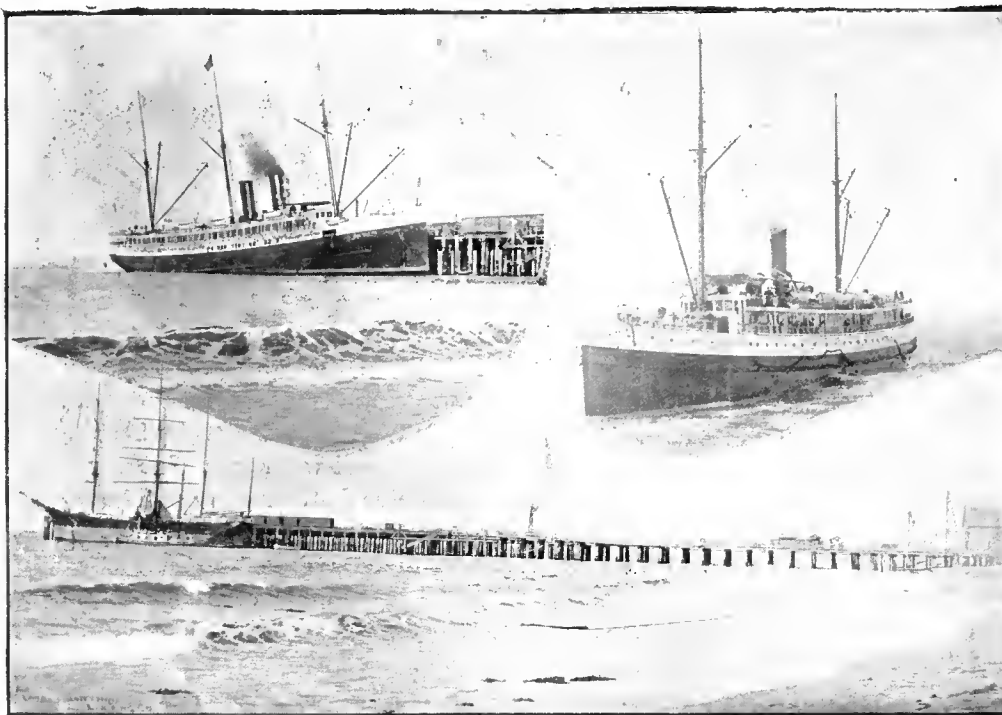
A GLIMPSE OF REDONDO FROM WHARF.

Hill Photo.

discharging a very large amount of freight. There is a commodious wharf where vessels touch with safety at all seasons of the year, and near the wharf is a large warehouse. The water at the pier is of greater depth than at any port south of San Francisco. Ships of any size can lay alongside and load or discharge with perfect ease. There is absolute freedom from undertow.

The townsite of Redondo Beach is one of great beauty and has already attracted the attention of a number of wealthy people, who have built residences for themselves here. In addition to the bracing sea air and the absence of malaria, which is insured by the high grounds and dry, porous soil, the town is favored with an unlimited supply of the purest and sweetest water, clear and sparkling as the finest crystal, brought to every door by a system of iron pipes, adding the last requisite for making this a health resort in both summer and winter, which, when its merits become known, will draw to it health and pleasure seekers from all quarters of the globe.

The accommodations for visitors at Redondo are excellent. There are plenty of smooth walks and commodious buildings on the beach



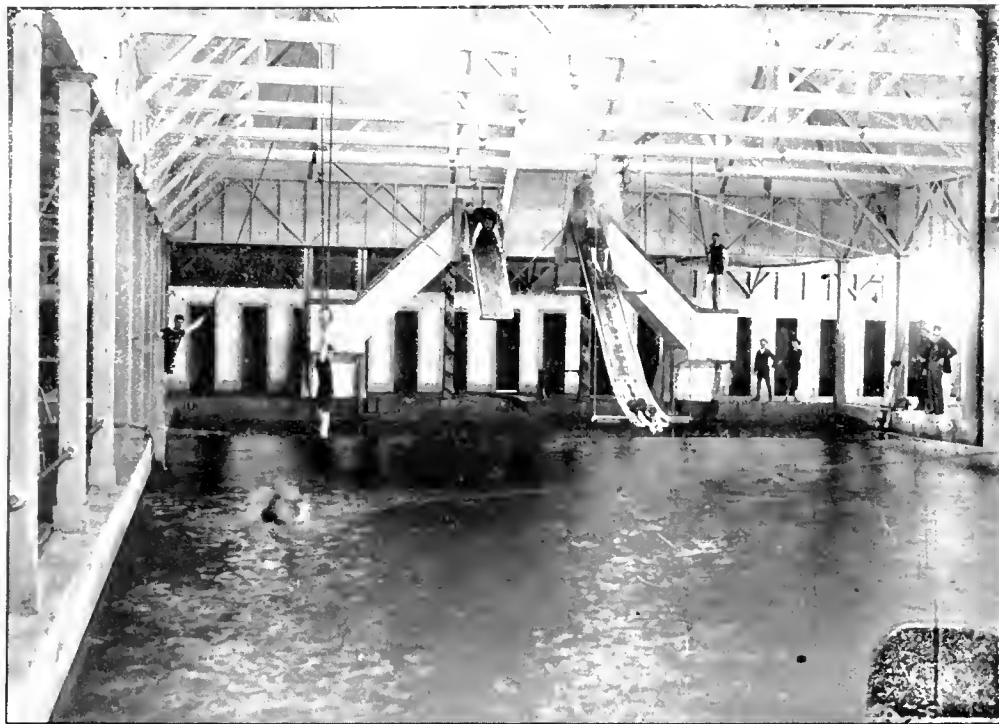
REDONDO WHARF.

Hill Photo.



with tables and benches where visitors may eat the lunches they bring with them, or procure refreshments at the pavilion. There is also a dancing pavilion, a large bath-house and accommodations for children. There are many persons who enjoy a swim in salt water, but find surf bathing somewhat tiring. To these and others the plunge at Redondo has great attractions. It is one of the largest hot salt water tanks on the coast, and is enclosed in a large building designed especially for the purposes for which it is used. The tank is concrete and measures 50x100 ft., with a depth of water varying from 3 ft. in the shallowest part to 10½ ft. in the deepest. Extending around the tank and on all sides are dressing rooms. In addition there are a number of porcelain bath tubs, in which any kind of bath desired can be had. There are trapezes, slides and many other inducements to make the bather linger, while ample accommodation is supplied for lookers on, of whom there is always a crowd. The beach is an especially fine one. Among the chief attractions are the pebbles which are found there. Visitors amuse themselves for hours gathering handsome stones. The fishing from the wharf, and outside is particularly good. Mackerel weighing over three pounds are sometimes caught, and often a school of mackerel gives the

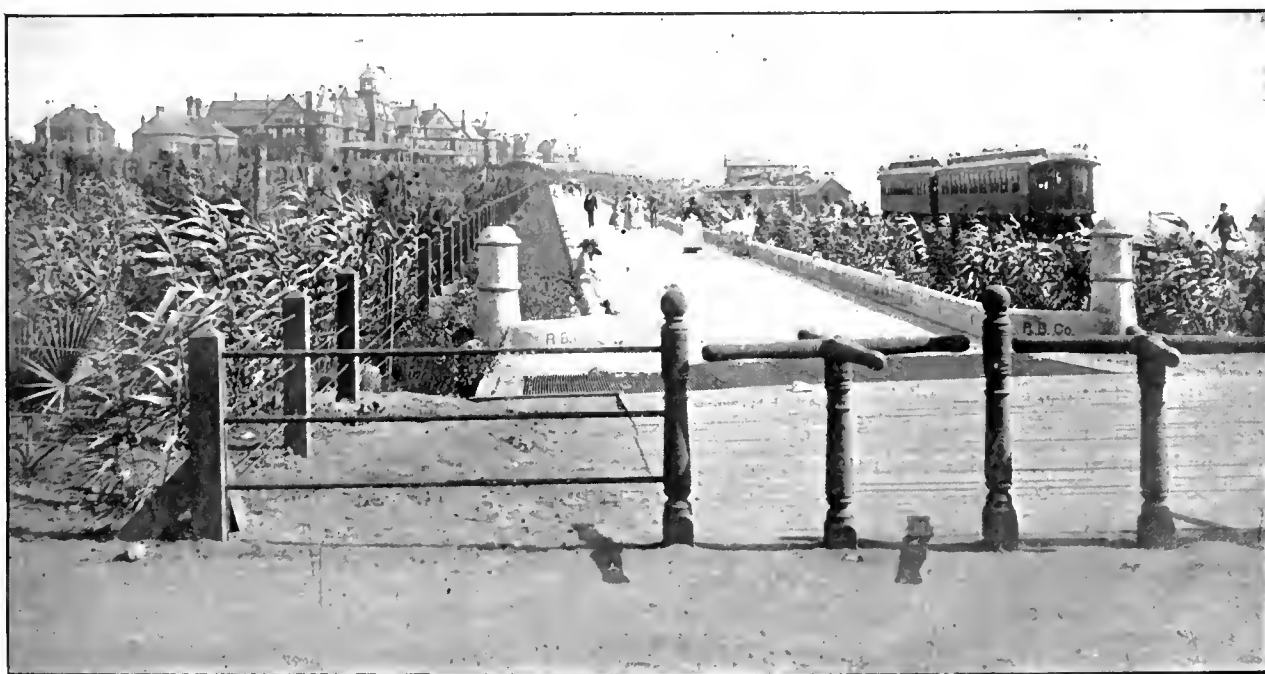
inside and surrounded by spacious grounds in which a large number of beautiful shade trees have been planted. The interior of the hotel is artistically finished in natural woods. The hotel itself is four stories high, covering an acre of



INTERIOR WARM SALT WATER PLUNGE, REDONDO.

Waite Photo.

ground, and being located on a bluff the guests enjoy extensive views over a long stretch of sea-shore. There are 225 rooms, and as the ground plan of the structure resembles the letter Y, every room gets the sun at least a portion of



WEST APPROACH TO REDONDO HOTEL.

Hill Photo.

crowd of fishers more business than can well be attended to.

A feature that has done more than anything to popularize Redondo is the hotel, which is one of the largest in Southern California. It is a handsome building, beautifully fitted up

the day. This hostelry would not suffer in comparison with any of the finest seaside hotels on the Atlantic coast. It is supplied throughout with all the most modern improvements and comforts that have been introduced during the

past few years to make hotel life pleasant. Many tourists merely going to this hotel for a meal have willingly lingered there for weeks. The dining hall, which has been recently remodeled by the new lessees, is large with a high arched ceiling. It is beautifully finished in panels and will seat 300 guests. A commanding view of the ocean is obtained from this room. Another handsome apartment is the ball room with its fine inlaid floor and handsome decorations. A first-class band for the dining and ball room is in constant attendance. On the grounds of the hotel is a fine tennis court, with which are connected club-room, bath, etc. Connecting the hotel with the ocean and extending along the ocean front is a cement walk 16 feet wide and over a quarter of a mile in length, cement steps 30 feet wide leading directly to the beach. There is also in connection with the hotel a large floral green-house and nursery, specially famous for its carnations. It was from this famous bed that our Mid-



"ONE'S AFRAID AND THE OTHER DASENT."

winter Fair was so liberally supplied. Five acres of carnations is a rare and beautiful sight to tourists, and well worth a trip from Los Angeles to enjoy.

The company which owns the townsite, the hotel and wharf, also owns a well equipped narrow-gauge railroad, which runs frequent trains to and from Los Angeles. This and the Santa Fe line furnish ample transportation facilities, although on Sundays both lines are sometimes taxed to the utmost to accommodate the crowds.

### WATER FOR ESCONDIDO.

The water problem, which has for years confronted the people of Escondido, has at last been solved. The bonds of the district have been sold and placed in escrow, to be paid for as the work on the system progresses, in sums of not less than \$10,000 per month. The reservoir site has been bought and paid for, the bond buyers advancing \$18,000 to pay for the same. The contract for construction of the entire system is signed, and actual work on plant began June 13.

### INDIAN GUILF.

Our illustration on page 30 of this number furnishes an interesting study as a character sketch. One can easily recognize the cunning, the stoical, and the more reflective and humane type of savage. Mr. Waite, the photographer, tells us that after inducing them, with a "dos reales" each, to pose for this view, the one nearest the observer strove, with all her savage cunning, to demonstrate that she had not received her quarter, until she realized the futility of deceit, when a grin replaced the discontent on her haggard face.

### THE OLD FARMER TO HIS WIFE.



AY, Jemima, I've be'n thinkin  
We've bin livin long enough  
In this kentry : for old people  
It is gittin rather tough.

I can't stand these freezin winters,  
They jist use me up you see ;  
An' I've noticed too, Jemima,  
That you feel em's well as me.

I can't work now as I used to,  
An' the farm is wearin out ;  
So am I ; an' you Jemima—  
Well, you'r far from be'n stout.

I jest think we'd better sell it ;  
It will bring us quite a sum ;  
An' we'll find some other kentry  
Where sech hardship duzent come.

Dekin Slokum wanst ter buy it,  
Sez he'll pay it all in cash,  
An' I told him he might hev it ;  
Hope you do not think me rash,

What is that you are a sayin ?  
Hate ter leave the old hum so ?  
When we've worked so hard to keep it ?  
Where on airth are we to go ?

Wal, now listen, au' I'll tell yer ;  
Tother day I wuz in town,  
An' I hurd 'em read a letter  
Writ by Zekel Jonas Brown —

Him that went to Californy —  
An' he's writ this letter hum  
For his folks an' all the neighbors,  
Urgin of 'em fer ter come.

He hez got him twenty acres  
Orange land (it seems so queer),  
An' he sez it brings more profit  
Than a quarter-section here.

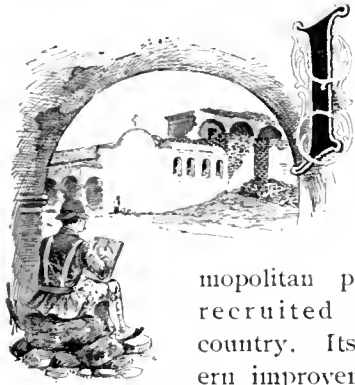
An' he sez there aint no winter,  
An' the flowers blow all the year;  
You had orter heerd that letter !  
It would set yer wild I fear.

Brown's hev sold, and they'r all goin,  
Full a duzen of 'em strong ;  
An' Jemima, I've bin thinkin  
We hed better go along.

We kin tend a orange orchard,  
An' jist quit our slavin so ;  
An' I'm sure 'twould be a comfort  
Jest to set and see 'em grow.

## 'OLDEN TIMES IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

HARRY ELLINGTON BROOK.



IN no section of the United States has the past century worked so radical a change as in Southern California. To day it is the most enterprising and progressive part of the State, inhabited by a cosmopolitan population, which has been recruited from every portion of the country. Its cities contain all the "modern improvements"—the luxuries as well as the necessities of this *fin de siècle* age. Yet, only a

during the seventeenth century, but all failed, either from the want of funds, the sterility of the country, or the hostility of the natives. The pearl fishing in the gulf was the principal bait that attracted the Spaniards, and they succeeded in obtaining a considerable quantity of pearls, some of which were very valuable.

It was toward the close of the seventeenth century—in November, 1697—that the first establishment of the Spaniards in California was made by the Jesuits. That was in what is now known as Lower California, and was called Loreto. It was nearly a century later—in May, 1769—that the first foothold was gained in Southern California, a landing being made at San Diego, where the ruins of the old mission may still be seen. Afterward were founded the missions of San Juan Capistrano, San Luis Rey, San Gabriel, San Fernando, San Buenaventura, and Santa Barbara, the



MEXICANS AND BURROS.

dozen years ago Southern California was contemptuously referred to by the inhabitants of the northern part of the State as the "cow counties". The easy-going Spanish habit of putting off everything until *la manana* was the *costumbre del pais*, a custom to which the newly arrived *gringo* readily accommodated himself. The one-story *adobe* architecture of early California days formed a fitting background to the easy-going habits of the pleasure-loving residents.

It is not quite two years since we celebrated the first discovery of this Southern California coast by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, in June, 1542. That Spanish pioneer did not form a very favorable opinion of this section, which is not surprising, considering that he only inspected it from the deck of his vessel. Various attempts were made to establish colonies, garrisons, and fishing or trading ports in Lower and what is now known as Southern California,

buildings of which all still exist, more or less dilapidated, but full of interest to the antiquarian and tourist. Los Angeles, now the principal city of Southern California, was founded as a branch of the San Gabriel Mission rather more than a century ago. Around this branch mission a large city has grown up, while most of the others have fallen into decay, mere relics of the times that have gone.

That was an easy-going and picturesque existence which prevailed in Southern California during the mission era. The missions, a chain of which extended from Lower California to San Francisco, were the only settlements in the State. Here the priests cultivated small orchards and vineyards and raised stock by the aid of the converted Indians, who, to tell the truth, found the *padres* hard task-masters, and often longed for the earlier days of unrestrained liberty, before the white man set foot on Alta California. The only communication with the outside world was by means of

sailing vessels, which occasionally came from Boston to San Diego and San Pedro, to exchange "Yankee notions" for hides and tallow, the only important products of the country. An interesting description of such trips is found in Dana's "Two Years Before the Mast."

Hospitality was not only a duty but a pleasure in those days. Communication with the far away outside world was so rare that the stranger was hailed as a messenger from another sphere, and everything was placed at his disposition—not after the mere polite Spanish figure of speech, but in reality. The traveler in those days rode from mission to mission. These took the place of hotels, and the guest was always received with open arms. Horses were to be had for the taking, a saddle being worth a dozen horses, and even silver was left in the guest's bed-chamber, from

had not overrun the land in his mad race for wealth, and when the struggle for existence was not carried on at such a fearfully high pressure.

An interesting fact in connection with these early days, which should be noted here, more especially as it proves the great salubrity of the climate, is the remarkable longevity of the natives. Among the Indians of Southern California centenarians were and are common. One of the engravings in this article represents three Indian women, living near the mission of San Luis Rey, all of whom are over a hundred years of age. The venerable Don Pio Pico, the last Mexican Governor of California, now over 90 years of age, may be seen any day on the streets of Los Angeles, no older in appearance than the average American of 65. In the procession of the Fiesta de Los Angeles, a few weeks ago,



THE BELLES OF SAN LUIS REY.

which he might help himself in case he should be short of funds. Money, however, was scarcely needed in those halcyon days of California. The *ranchero* counted his wealth by his thousands of head of cattle, and when a hide "drogher" from Boston came in he sold enough hides and tallow to buy a few luxuries for the *senoras* of the family. For years afterward the same easy-going order of things prevailed until came the discovery of gold and the great rush of adventurers from all quarters of the globe which wrought such a wonderful change. It was of course a change for the better. It was the incoming of what we call "civilization". And yet, when you talk to the venerable Spanish-Americans who remain among us, relics of an epoch that has passed, you will find that they shake their heads, and in their soft Castilian phrases deplore the by-gone days when the *gringo*

there rode, erect and vigorous, a Spanish-American citizen of this city who has attained the ripe age of 112. Surely Ponce de Leon was mistaken when he went to Florida to search for the fountain of eternal youth.

Before the commencement of the struggle for independence in Mexico the missions in California were to some extent fostered by the Spanish government, and supplies were sent to them regularly. But when the war began the remittances were reduced and the establishments soon began to decay. When the Mexicans adopted a constitution in 1824, the adult Indians who could be considered civilized were declared citizens of the Republic and had lands given to them. This of course freed them from submission to the missionaries, who thus, deprived of their authority, either returned to Spain or Mexico, or took refuge in other lands.



The Indians, being free from restraint, soon sank to a low depth of barbarism and vice.

It was twenty-five years later before the influence of outsiders effected a radical change in the social life of California. When the first American gold-seekers came here they found this section sparsely settled by *rancheros*, owning large tracts of land, whose boundaries they could not themselves describe with exactitude. They went over their ranches two or three times a year, to superintend the marking and killing of their cattle, spending the remainder of their time in enjoyment.

A horse to ride, plenty to eat, and *cigaritas* to smoke constituted the height of happiness. What more could the heart of man desire? In the few towns and villages the *fandango*, varied by an occasional bullfight, were the popular forms of amusement. In addition there were music, dancing, singing and gambling, every day in the year. Amidst all this the church still held sway. They were a religious people, these old Californians, and upon the tolling of the bell gaming, singing, dancing would momentarily cease, while the prescribed prayer was muttered, when the amusement of the hour would be resumed.

Thus was life lived carelessly and uneventfully, in the land of sunshine, in those early days, ere the "accursed thirst for gold" drove myriads of adventurous spirits to brave the dangers of hostile Indians, trackless deserts and stormy seas, in their haste to reach the new El Dorado, little thinking that they and their descendants were to found a great American commonwealth on the mysterious shores of the broad Pacific.

*Harry Ellingtonbrook*

The growing of winter vegetables for shipment to the East and North has become an important branch of Southern California horticulture during the past few years. For a much longer period the San Francisco market has been supplied in winter from this section. The vegetables mostly grown are peas, string beans, tomatoes, chile peppers, cabbages and cauliflowers. While the belts of territory that are nearly frostless are comparatively few, still on the aggregate they are sufficient to supply the East with winter vegetables.

## OSTRICH FARMING.

HERE are several ostrich farms in Southern California, the proprietors of which seem to be doing well. It is ten years ago since this industry was first introduced into Southern California by Dr. C. J. Sketchley, an English gentleman, who had invested some capital in an ostrich farm in South Africa. Native outbreaks and other troubles interfered with the project, and finally Dr. Sketchley decided to inspect other countries. After investigation he selected South-

ern California as being very suitable for the experiment, and a company called the Southern California Ostrich Company was formed, the farm being located near Anaheim. Much trouble was experienced in obtaining birds with which to stock the farm, the government of the Cape Colony having imposed a duty of \$500 on every bird of any age taken from the country, and \$125 on each egg. In spite of this almost prohibitory tax, Dr. Sketchley secured twenty-two fine breeding birds and established them at the Anaheim farm, where they did well. Since then several other similar enterprises have been started in various sections of Southern California. The engraving published with this article gives a view of the Santa Monica farm, which is inspected by most visitors who go to that popular resort. In fact, the collection of an admission fee from those who wish to see the big birds forms an important contribution to the profits of the business.

A couple of years ago Edward Cawston narrated his

experience in this business in Los Angeles county to a San Francisco paper, as follows:

"I brought my ostriches from Africa in 1887, so have had considerable experience in the business, and have proved that they can be raised successfully in California, and will hold their own as a source of profit with any other kind of stock. I have now forty-nine birds, and as this is the laying season expect to hatch several more in the next few weeks. Eight pairs of trios are corralled off as 'breeders', each pen being about 100x150 feet; the balance run together in a paddock of about one acre, with the exception of those under six months, which are kept separately. The fences are made with two 1x4-inch boards, the highest about four feet from the ground.



TWO CENTENARIANS, OLD SAN DIEGO MISSION.

"I have twenty acres of land; eight is planted to young fruit trees—between these I grow sugar beets and corn—and the balance in alfalfa. On this small farm I can raise enough alfalfa and beets to feed two ostriches. Beets being now out of season I am feeding alfalfa hay cut up and thoroughly moistened; four pounds of hay to each bird is the daily ration. The laying birds have, in addition, one pound of corn each. When feeding beets I allow ten pounds to each ostrich.

"Now, as to the returns: The figures I give are the prices obtained at wholesale rates, as I sell direct to manufacturers who make plumes, boas and tips for sale to milliners, who retail to the public at a large advance. The chicks are plucked at six months old, and at intervals of seven months thereafter; the first plucking realizes an average of \$4 per bird, the second \$11, and the third and

at the top, with a door at each end. As soon as the bird gets into this pen I slip a hood over its head, and thus blindfolded it gives little trouble."

From the above short account of this interesting industry any man can estimate the profits, and, although not fabulous, they will compare favorably with those to be realized from any other kind of stock.

At the present time there are in Cape Colony 150,000 domesticated ostriches, and that country has almost a monopoly of the industry.

Edward Atherton, another ostrich raiser, several years ago estimated that at the end of three years the cost of ten birds at \$200 each, including interest at 8 per cent, cost of land and feeding, would amount to \$3,060, and that the returns for the same period from sales of feathers would amount to \$2,575, leaving a balance against the farm of



SCENE ON THE OSTRICH FARM AT SANTA MONICA.

afterward \$10, the annual produce of a full-grown ostrich, from feathers alone, being \$35.

"It is difficult to calculate the increase. Some birds lay almost every egg fertile, while in other cases 75 per cent will not hatch. A fair estimate would be eight chicks from a pair in a year. I once raised thirty from a trio and twenty-three from a pair. When hatched and allowed to run on a patch of alfalfa they almost invariably live and thrive with very little attention. I use incubators. The birds will set on their own eggs, but by artificial incubation double the number of chicks can be obtained. The unfertile eggs have a ready sale at \$15 per dozen.

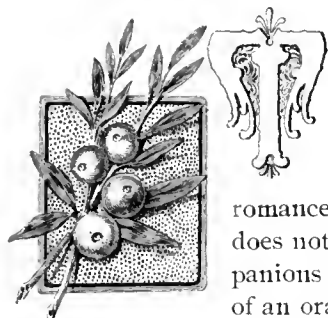
"The labor question is a small one. I do all the work here myself, except at plucking time, when extra help is advisable, although not necessary, as I took the plumes from forty birds last November without assistance. I drive the birds into a chute, having a plucking pen (about 3x6 feet)

\$485. At this time the value of the ten birds should be not less than \$1000 a pair annually, as they would then be old enough to commence laying, when each pair should hatch at least ten chicks every year, which ought to be worth not less than \$100 apiece when hatched. This is said to be much below the ordinary average. Mr Atherton tells of one pair that laid ninety-two eggs in one year, of which seventy hatched by artificial incubation, from which fifty-five were raised.

There are plenty of locations in Southern California that are admirably adapted for the business of ostrich raising. Dry sandy land, which may be had for \$5 an acre, is as good for a range as any other, or even better. There must be a patch of alfalfa, except during the rainy season, when the wild alfalfa will take its place. It is estimated by Mr. Atherton that two acres of alfalfa will keep ten young birds a year, reckoning ten tons per acre.

J. C. L.

## ORANGE GROWING.



THE orange is, without doubt, foremost in attractions among our horticultural products to all who come from more temperate climes. There is a glamor and romance about the golden fruit which does not attach to its more prosaic companions of the orchard. The very name of an orange grove possesses a wonderful attraction to the "tenderfoot." There are indeed few more beautiful sights in nature than a well-kept orange orchard, with its golden globes half hidden in the glossy green foliage. Moreover, there are few means of accumulating money so well calculated to swell a bank account as such a well-kept orchard of good varieties.

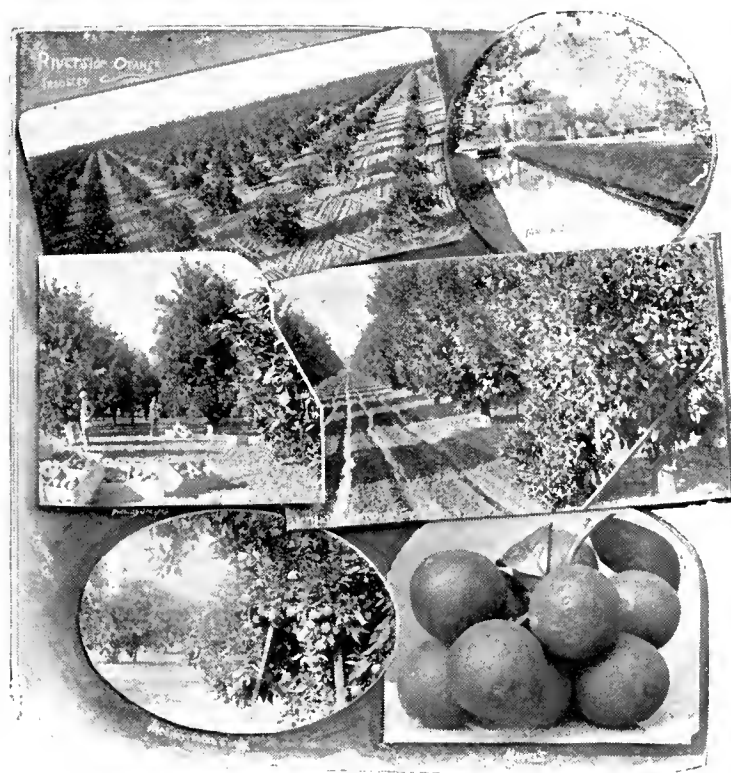
The new comer who starts into the orange growing business must not, however, think that all he has to do is to plant the trees and then sit down to reap the golden harvest. Such a mistaken idea has brought much disappointment to many who have gone into the business. There is plenty of hard work about orange growing, as there is about any other money making occupation, at least during the early years of the orchard's growth. Not only work, but money and patience are required, for it takes from three to five years to get any return from the grove.

It must not be thought that every portion of Southern California is suitable to orange culture. Were this so, choice orange land would not command so high a price as it does. The orange is very particular in its tastes, and those who contemplate investing money in this industry should be very careful to see that they get the right kind of soil and location. The settler who plants citrus fruits on some of our low and moist lands, which are perfectly well adapted to walnuts, berries, alfalfa, etc., will gain a considerable amount of experience, but little besides. Choice citrus conditions are by no means common. Almost every locality will grow an orange tree, but when the fruit comes to be flavored and colored, then comes the test of citrus conditions. Land that has so much water in it so near the surface that irrigation will not be required, is too cold, and the fruit will have too much acid. On adobe or clay land, that will not mulch readily, the trees will not be long lived, and if great care is not taken to cultivate thoroughly just at the right time after every irrigation, gum

disease, scale and smut will cause infinite trouble. Sweeping air currents and frost must be avoided. What is needed is a location well protected from wind; what is commonly termed quick-land, or land that has no bottom. Some gravel is not objectionable. Such conditions will color and flavor the fruit to perfection. Such land may be purchased at from \$200 to \$300 per acre.

As to the cost, expenses and profits of orange culture, a large amount of wild figuring has been done in this direction, which is quite unnecessary, as the facts are good enough for any reasonable person. Until recently two-year-old budded navel trees have been worth about a dollar apiece, but at present, owing to the market having been somewhat overstocked, a large number of people having gone into the nursery business, such trees may be bought for about twenty cents apiece. The cost of ten acres of land will be about

\$2,500. Trees, preparing the ground, planting, water, care of orchard, and incidentals will cost for the first year about \$500, making a total of \$3,000. At the end of the third year the orchard will bear enough to pay interest on the investment at seven per cent., and ought to do considerably better than that. In two years more it should bear from one to one and a half boxes to the tree, the value of which varies from one to two dollars per box, according to the market, or say \$85 to \$175 per acre. From the fifth year the yield of the orchard should increase rapidly. As to the profits which may be made from orange groves in full bearing it is difficult to give a conservative and at the same time truthful estimate. So



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ORANGE GROVES—RIVERSIDE.

much depends on the manner in which they are cultivated and cared for, and in the care which is taken in packing and shipping the fruit. It is, however, safe to estimate the returns from a ten-year-old orange orchard, planted to the best varieties and carefully tended, at from \$200 to \$500 per acre, or from \$2,000 to \$5,000 for ten acres. Much larger returns than these have been made from orange groves in this section, but it would not be safe for the new comer to reckon upon any such figures. Taking the most conservative view of the case there are few industries which can show equal returns for a like investment.

R. N. T.

Los Angeles is the central commercial point for Southern California, Arizona and New Mexico.

Look out for next number of the LAND OF SUNSHINE.

## LA FIESTA DE LOS ANGELES.

MAX MEYBERG, President of Fiesta.



THOSE of our people who have watched the recent festival from its birth to its successful culmination will realize what the future has in store for the city of Los Angeles in the magnificent annual carnival. Looking back to the incipency of the undertaking, when the original promoters contemplated with fear

the possibility of failure, and following the course of the affair,



QUEEN OF THE FIESTA.  
SCHOOL PARADE.

CHINESE FLOAT.  
GENERAL STREET SCENE.

through the slowly awakening interest of the people to the final outburst of enthusiasm with which the event was greeted, we find but one interpretation to the whole movement—the desire of all our people to devote a certain time during the year of work and worry to pleasure. Why should they not have this time of recreation, especially if the week of fun and frolic is interposed with sights beautiful to the eye and instructive to the mind? Will it not make us better fitted to struggle with adversity?

We Americans do not appreciate that this incessant striv-

ing for gain is making us a selfish people. Is it not time to stop and consider for what purpose we exist? This is the aim of the Fiesta.

In the work of organizing and presenting this great festival a number of men were brought together, who from mere speaking acquaintances became warm friends, and who now feel that they are banded together for a permanent public interest. The Merchants' Association which inaugurated the work, although made up of men of integrity and worth, contains many members who never before interested themselves in public matters, but who are now committed to this work.

In the street parades, masquerades and the ball, all our

people met on a common level and on equal terms. In the earlier work of organization for the Fiesta fear was expressed by some of our people lest the privileges and freedom of the celebration might be abused by the rougher element; but it is gratifying to record the fact that no mishap of that character took place at any time during the affair, showing how thor-

oughly our people entered in the spirit of the occasion.

There is every reason why the Fiesta of the future should be a great success. We have the climate, the fruits and the flowers, and can reasonably celebrate at least once a year our freedom from the cruelties which nature practices on most sections of the country.

A large, stylized handwritten signature, likely of Max Meyberg, with a decorative flourish underneath.



## OTHER SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA FESTIVALS.

THE pioneer among the cities of Southern California in inaugurating a regular annual festival was Santa Barbara, whose flower festival, which has now been held for several years, has become well known throughout the United States and has made the beautiful Channel City known to thousands of people who might not otherwise have heard of its existence.

Santa Barbara is peculiarly fitted to be the scene of a carnival of this description. It is known far and wide as a place where the most delicate plants and flowers grow luxuriously in the open air all the year round. It is one of the few places in Southern California where such delicate fruits as the banana, and date, and custard apple and bread fruit come to maturity. Another fact, which has enabled Santa Barbara to make so great a success of its flower festival, is the presence there of so many wealthy and cultivated people who have come from the East to make their homes in this charming Pacific Coast resort.

The festival, which is held in the month of April and lasting several days, is a thing of beauty that excites the admiration of all who witness it. There is not only a profusion of the most beautiful flowers, but exquisite taste is displayed in ornamenting the various vehicles. As a rule one variety of flower is adopted in each case, and with this flower the carriage and the harness of the horses are covered, producing a most beautiful effect. Gay cavaliers also turn out in large numbers, their bridles and saddles a mass of blossoms.

Latest among the cities of Southern California to inaugurate a festival is Coronado, that enterprising suburb of San Diego city on the peninsula across the bay. Shortly after the Los Angeles Fiesta a very interesting carnival was held here, in which a specialty was made of the picturesque Spanish types and costumes. There were caballeros and

vaqueros in great numbers on prancing steeds, gaily caparisoned with ornamental Spanish saddles and bridles, richly plated with silver. There were old Mexican games,



AT THE SANTA BARBARA FLOWER FESTIVAL.

Newton Photo.

such as lassoing wild cattle, bull fights, etc. There were old Indians who could remember the early days of the Mission fathers, and a great many other features which were as interesting as they were original to Eastern visitors, and indeed to a great extent new to many of our own people. San Diego has decided to repeat the festival which was held a couple of years ago in celebration of the discovery of California by Cabrillo. The celebration will be held on September 27, 28 and 29.

Pasadena also has an annual flower carnival, and it is evident that before long every city of any importance in Southern California will have some regular entertainment of this character, affording visitors from the East a constant round of amusement during the winter and early spring months.

W. S. N.



PASSING IN REVIEW—SANTA BARBARA FLOWER FESTIVAL.

Newton Photo.

Eastern people, as a rule, find it difficult to understand how small an area of ground is necessary here to yield a good income. Many families make a comfortable living and save money on ten acres of irrigated land, while twenty acres is as much as one man can attend to properly. Don't try to farm too much land.

The question is asked whether a man with \$2,000 can do anything in Southern California. With that amount, if he is willing to work and learn, a man can get a very good start on a small, improved place, convenient to market.



VOL. I. JULY, 1894. No. 2.

TEN CENTS PER COPY. ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY JOURNAL, DESCRIPTIVE OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

F. A. PATTEE & CO., PUBLISHERS  
144 SOUTH MAIN STREET, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice as second-class matter.

**QUESTIONS ANSWERED.**—Specific information about Southern California desired by tourists, health seekers or intending settlers will be furnished free of charge by the LAND OF SUNSHINE Publishing Co. Enclose stamp with letter.

### FIVE DOLLARS FOR A LETTER.

A prize of five dollars will be paid to the subscriber to the LAND OF SUNSHINE living east of the Rockies, who writes us the best letter of 300 to 500 words, giving his reasons for desiring to come to California, either for a visit or for permanent residence. The prize letter will be published in the September number. Competition closes August first. Write name and address plainly and enclose postage.

Next month we will offer a prize competition open to Southern California subscribers.

### SIGNIFICANT OF PROGRESS.

The existence in all the principal cities and towns of Southern California of well organized, active and aggressive Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce is a striking proof of the spirit of progress which pervades its people. The largest and most powerful of these organizations is, of course, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, which has achieved, through the various enterprises that it has pushed to success, a reputation almost national in its character. The city of San Diego is similarly fortunate in its Chamber of Commerce, an organization deservedly enjoying the confidence of the people of that entire county. The Chamber of Commerce of Orange County has made a good record for public work in the past. The Board of Trade of Riverside and Redlands, though comparatively young concerns, have made fortunate selections of executive officers, and are beginning to make themselves felt. Pasadena, Santa Monica and Pomona, in Los Angeles County, each have Boards of Trade that find plenty to do, and do it well. San Bernardino, Ontario, Monrovia, Azusa, Long Beach and San Pedro all possess organizations of a similar character which are frequently heard from.

### A YEAR'S FORECAST.

The readers of the LAND OF SUNSHINE will note from month to month that a certain definite and consistent plan is observed with regard to the matter—both illustrations and letter-press—that appear in its pages. We propose in the course of the year to cover, with such completeness as the limited space renders possible, every place of human interest in this unique and beautiful Southern California. While on the one hand the industrial features of the country will be carefully detailed: its fruits, cereals, general farming, commerce, manufactures and minerals; on the other hand, considerable space will be given to matter of a less material sort: such as architecture, history, art, education, recreation, scenery, hunting, camping, amateur photographing, coaching, fairs and festivals, etc., etc.

The LAND OF SUNSHINE must not be mistaken for a mere "boom" periodical. Southern California is a many sided country, and we propose to offer it in its entirety.

The subscriber who keeps his numbers and has them bound at the end of the year, will find himself in possession of the most complete exposition of this beautiful country ever published—a book for which he would cheerfully have paid five times his subscription price.

### DON'T FORGET YOUR FRIENDS.

This is a copy of the postal card we are sending out at the rate of from twenty to thirty per day. Read it and see if you don't want a few of them sent:

OFFICE OF *Land of Sunshine.*  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

(Here appears your friend's name.)

(And Address.)

Dear Sir:

Your old friend \_\_\_\_\_ who is  
(Your name.)  
now residing at \_\_\_\_\_ in Southern California,  
(Your home)  
is anxious that you should know what a fine country this is,  
and he has subscribed for this periodical to be sent to you for  
\_\_\_\_\_ months. Your friend is well and prosperous, and  
seems to be glad he is here.

Respectfully yours,  
F. A. PATTEE & CO.

Fifty cents will pay for six months for one friend. It does not cost you much and the attention will please. Rest assured they have not forgotten you, so don't forget them.

### THE SUPPLEMENT.

With this issue of the LAND OF SUNSHINE is published a supplement, printed on fine paper and suitable for framing. It is the intention of the publishers to make this a regular feature of the magazine. From month to month some of the most beautiful and interesting residences of Southern California will be depicted, beginning this month with the home of Mrs. General Frémont, the venerable widow of the "Pathfinder," who lives in the southwestern part of Los Angeles city.

WHAT IS SAID ABOUT US.

"SANTA FE ROUTE"  
*Southern California Railway Company.*  
*H. H. Wade*  
*General Manager.*  
*Los Angeles June 4, 1894.*

F. A. Pattie & Co.,  
 Proprietors "The Land of Sunshine,"  
 Los Angeles, Cal.

Dear Sirs:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of the first number of your illustrated monthly. I beg to congratulate you upon its excellency, both in the quality and appearance of the mechanical work as well as the literary contents, which are certainly very creditable to any city or country. The arrangement is very attractive; and I am satisfied your paper will accomplish great good in disseminating knowledge regarding Southern California territory. While this has been better advertised than any other part of the world, still the great mass of the people in the East are almost totally ignorant in regard to the possibilities and prospects of this country. If this knowledge can be put before these people in such shape as to attract their attention, it will be productive of great good. We wish your enterprise every possible success.

Yours truly,  
*H. H. Wade*  
 General Manager.

*Los Angeles*  
**CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**  
 8 June, 1894.

F. A. Pattie & Co.,  
 City.

Dear Sir:-

I enclose order for copies of the Land of Sunshine, monthly, which I am instructed by the Board of Directors to purchase from you for circulation by the Chamber.

Your communication to Mr. Freeman dated May 31st was read at the meeting of the Board June 6th, and I take pleasure in telling you that the commendation of your work was emphatic and general on the part of the members present.

Wishing you success with your undertaking, I am,  
 Very respectfully,  
*C. D. Willard*  
 Secretary.

**SAN DIEGO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE**  
 1224 TO 1238 F STREET, SAN DIEGO  
 213 SOUTH SPRING STREET, LOS ANGELES  
 SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA BUILDING, MIDWINTER FAIR

*San Francisco, Cal 10 June 1894.*  
 Mr. J. A. Pattie,  
 Los Angeles.

Dear Sir,

I want to congratulate you. The first number of *The Land of Sunshine* has come to hand, and it is "number one" in quality as well as date. It is a worthy exponent of the enterprise, taste and culture of Southern California, and gives promise of great benefit to the state of America. I hope it will prove of financial profit to you.

My subscription and order for extra copies you already have; and I sincerely add that I can cordially commend "The Land of Sunshine" to our Chamber of Commerce and to citizens of San Diego, as well as to the stranger that is within our gates.

(Wishing you and the new journal success and prosperity, I remain  
 Very Respectfully,  
*Wm. H. Brown*

**F. W. BRAUN & CO.**  
 IMPORTERS  
 WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS  
 140 N. MAIN ST.  
 LOS ANGELES

*Los Angeles Cal June 9th 1894*  
 Mr. F. A. Pattie Esq.  
 #144 S. Main St.  
 City.

Dear Sirs. Enclosed we hand you six names and addresses, please mail to each, "Land of Sunshine" for twelve months. Permit us to congratulate you on your success in getting out the handsomest journal it has been our pleasure to examine with best wishes for permanent success we beg to remain  
 Yours truly  
*F. W. Braun & Co.*

**LOS ANGELES TERMINAL RAILWAY CO.**  
 GENERAL OFFICES, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

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 J. F. POPE, Stationer.  
 C. BROWN, Master Mechanic.

*F. A. Pattie & Co.*

*#144 S. Main St.*

Dear Sirs.

Herewith check for \$5.00. Please send "The Land of Sunshine" for one year, beginning with first number, to the five addresses enclosed. Please send each party one of your notification cards. I congratulate you on the general appearance and interesting features of your first number.  
 Yours truly,  
*H. H. Wade*

## ✓ THE MIDWINTER FAIR.

FRANK WIGGINS.

MIDWINTER, CAL., 15 June, 1894.

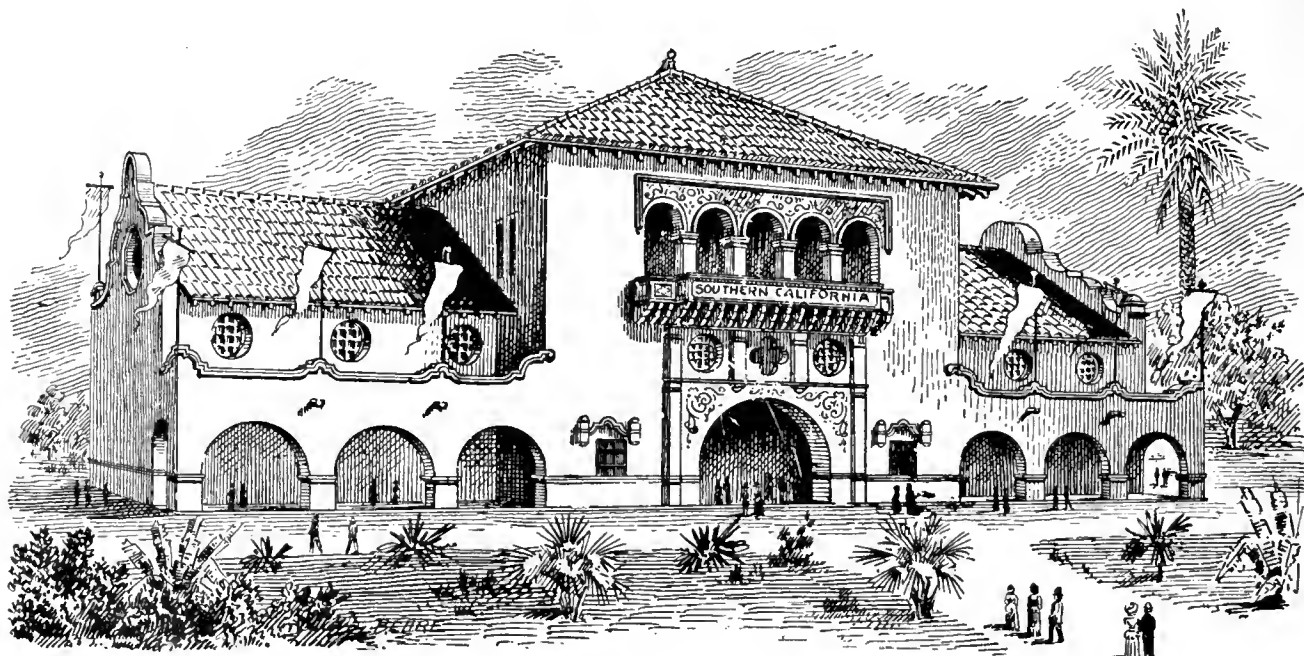
ANY ask, "Has the Midwinter International Exposition been a success?"



Coming on the heels of the World's Columbian Exposition and at a time when the country is suffering from financial depression, labor agitation, rains and floods in one section, drouths and failures of crops in another, and with political opposition at home, we think we can truthfully say that the Exposition has been one of the greatest successes of the age, both financially and attractively. In point of enterprise it surpasses any previous undertaking. Where the Exposition buildings, grand court,

ductions, while here thirty-two have distinctive displays and eight more are in some way represented, making a total representation of two-thirds of the State. It stands to reason that we should show our best at our own doors. The transportation of 3000 miles, across the continent rendered many of our present exhibits impossible. Coming as it did in the middle of the winter, after the fruit and grain seasons, with little, if any, previous preparation, it is a wonder that many of the counties were enabled to display any of their productions; especially of such quality and in such variety which they have installed in their several exhibits.

This is one of the features that is daily impressed upon the minds of the Eastern visitor. Our unbounded resources enable us always to be in condition to entertain company. We are seldom caught with empty larders or storerooms and can generally make a national display of products without borrowing from our neighbors, no matter how short the notice.



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA BUILDING.

flower gardens, fountains and ornamental statuary now stand, nine months ago were sand hills, brush-heaps, jack rabbits and quail.

Nearly 2,000,000 people have thus far been enabled to bear witness that the undertaking has been a grand success and that the exhibits here shown are such as no other State or country in the world can reproduce in the same length of time and under the same conditions.

To compare this Exposition with the World's Columbian Exposition is unjust, for the one was backed up by the nation, with her capital, her army and navy, and many of her most valued exhibits, and was three years in its construction, while the other has had only corporation and private support and less than one year in which to inaugurate and complete its work. The results will be, I think, proportionally beneficial. The comparison of California's exhibit at the World's Fair with the exhibit here is also unfair. There were but fifteen counties on exhibition at Chicago, and many of those with only one or two representative pro-

The benefits that will be reaped by this exposition are far-reaching and will be everlasting. This is the first time in the history of the State that the counties have had an opportunity to join hands in showing their varied productions, mineral wealth, and educational advantages. They came together in competitive rivalry, schooling each other; exchanged greetings, and have brought about a friendly feeling that will be a lasting benefit, convincing each other that this is a grand and glorious State, that its advantages are equally divided, and that there is no other State in the Union to compare with California.

The Eastern visitor is more than astonished at what he sees here. At the World's Fair he imagined that California had sent all she had and the best of her productions to illustrate the great wealth of her soil and mines. He thought his visit here would be to see a second-hand show, a left-over, moth-eaten, threadbare exhibit, but his surprise is only magnified by his astonishment when he looks upon the fresh displays of every fruit, grain and vegetable known to





WALNUT TOWER.

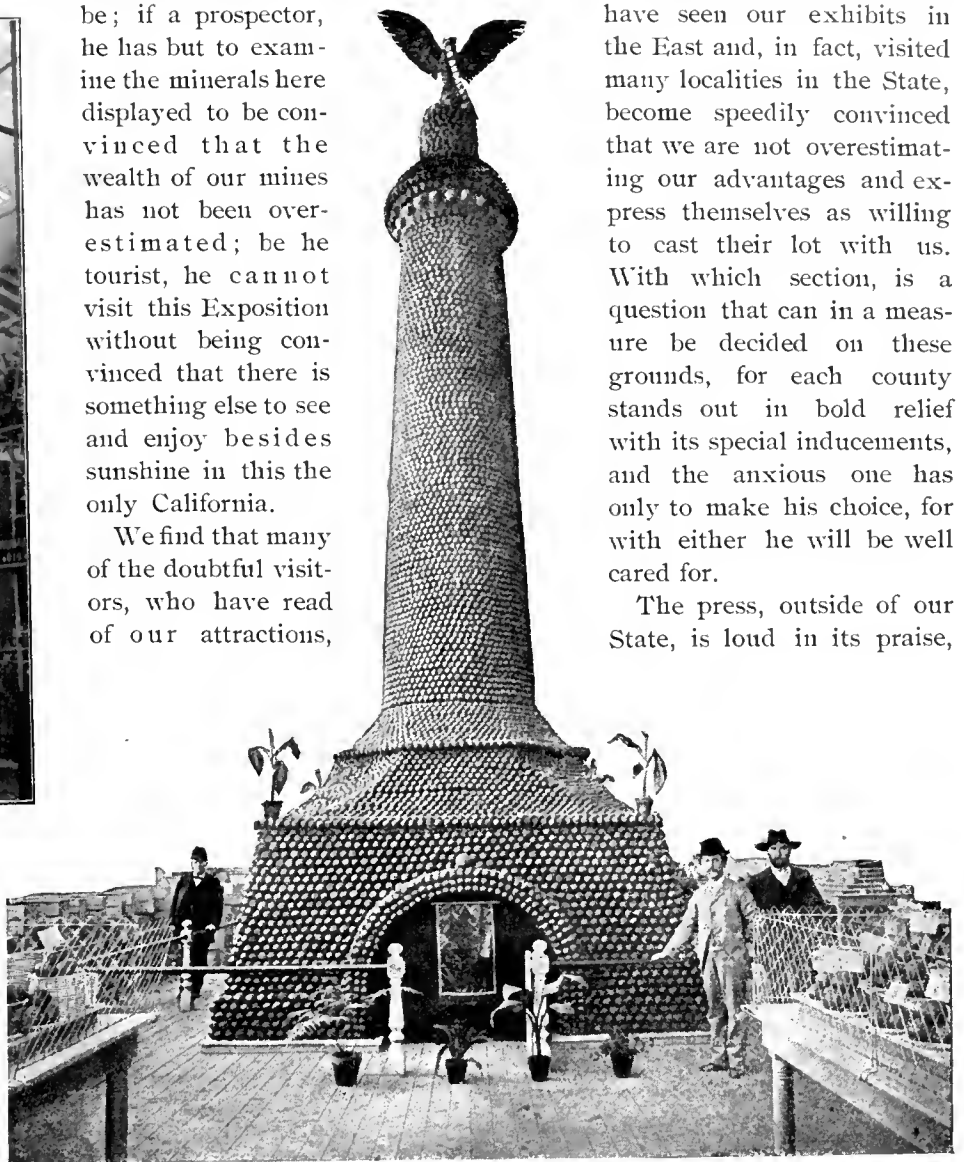
the northern hemisphere in remarkable quantity and variety all re-arranged in new and attractive designs, improved and enlarged upon those he saw at Chicago. He questions the grower, the canner, and the merchant, and from each obtains the same reliable information, "that it all grew within the State and that the half has not been shown him." If he be a home-seeker he needs no further proof than this Exposition that our soil and climate are all we claim them to

be; if a prospector, he has but to examine the minerals here displayed to be convinced that the wealth of our mines has not been overestimated; be he tourist, he cannot visit this Exposition without being convinced that there is something else to see and enjoy besides sunshine in this the only California.

We find that many of the doubtful visitors, who have read of our attractions,

have seen our exhibits in the East and, in fact, visited many localities in the State, become speedily convinced that we are not overestimating our advantages and express themselves as willing to cast their lot with us. With which section, is a question that can in a measure be decided on these grounds, for each county stands out in bold relief with its special inducements, and the anxious one has only to make his choice, for with either he will be well cared for.

The press, outside of our State, is loud in its praise,



ORANGE TOWER AT THE WORLD'S FAIR COMPOSED OF 14,000 ORANGES.

both for the grand display and the energy shown in carrying out such a feature. This fact alone will bring us many a new citizen, for it is nerve and pluck that attracts a progressive man as well as productions.

Many of the thousands of acres of tillable soil and unclaimed mines will be taken up and improved by new-comers drawn here by this most successful undertaking, the Midwinter International Exposition of California.

*Frank Higgins*

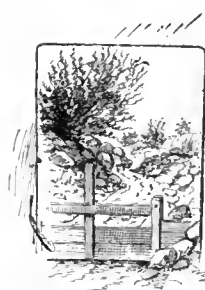


A LOAD OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA WILD FLOWERS.

So much has been written and said about the "glorious climate of Southern California" that some persons, who have never been here, entertain the idea that this is all we have to offer. A glance through these pages ought to entirely remove any such false impression. We have a soil where the husbandman can make better profits, with less exertion, than in any other section of the world; also openings for capital, brains and muscle equal to those which can be found anywhere. Climate, is, it is true, an important factor, but it is by no means everything in Southern California.

## IRRIGATION AS A CIVILIZING AGENT.

T. W. HASKINS.



WHILE the subject of irrigation has been considered and discussed from many points of view, but few have given much thought to the great influence which it has exerted on the progress of civilization. All the nations which attained the highest degree of civilization in olden times practiced irrigation to a greater or less extent. To understand the difference between the possibilities of an irrigated section and one where irrigation is not practiced, it is necessary to compare Southern California with one of the northwestern

not only from a social but also from a material standpoint that irrigation acts as a great civilizing agent in hastening the development of a section. The settlement of a large number of families close together makes possible a great degree of development within a short time that could not be thought of in a section where large farms and loose culture are the rule. The principle of co-operation can here be worked at its best, producing marvelous results. A hundred men of small means can do as much for themselves as a capitalist can do for them. They can market their produce to as great advantage as the extensive land-owner with his thousands of acres. Thus it is that we understand why communities like Riverside, Pomona, Pasadena and Redlands have made advances within a dozen years that are not dreamed of in regions of large farms which have been settled for half a century.



IRRIGATION AND ITS RESULTS.

Alverson Design.

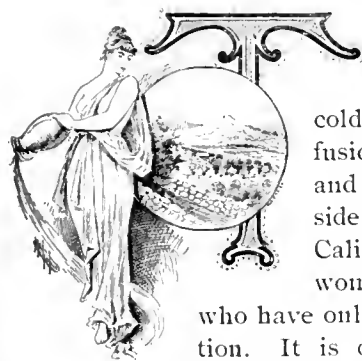
States where long stretches of uninviting country intervene between the plain and generally unattractive homes of the settlers, who make a scant living from a quarter section of land which, in Southern California, by means of irrigation, could be made to support a dozen families. Irrigation makes possible the small farm—the tract of ten or twenty acres thoroughly cultivated. It is where such small farms are the rule that country life reaches its highest development. It is irrigation, if anything, that will overcome the growing tendency of people in this country to leave the country and crowd into the already congested cities. By means of irrigation on small farms the settler can enjoy almost all the advantages of city life in addition to the charms of the country. The social intercourse and privileges which are so much missed by those who remove from a city to the country can be kept up among a community of small farmers just as well as in a city. It is, however,

The civilizing agency of irrigation is at the bottom of it all. It is this that will make Southern California the most thickly populated section of the United States and one of the most thickly populated sections of the globe—a section where all that is best of city and country life will be found combined, and where rural development shall be brought to its highest pitch of perfection. The marvelous changes that have been brought about by irrigation in Southern California during the past twenty years are but a foretaste of those which are yet to come.

*Thomas W. Haskins*

As elsewhere, great bargains may occasionally be met with in real estate, often including sections as good as much-vaunted horticultural regions.

## THE CALLA LILY.



HERE is no feature of Southern California more striking to visitors who come from colder climates than the great profusion of rare and delicate flowers and plants which are seen on every side. These gardens of Southern California are a constant source of wonderment and delight to those who have only recently arrived in this section. It is during the winter and early spring that this floral display may be seen at its best. Plants which in the East are small, delicate, and carefully raised under glass or in rooms, here attain immense size and run riot in the open air. At midwinter

this page represents a calla lily field of several acres in full bloom. These beautiful flowers are grown for the bulbs at several points in Southern California, notably in Santa Barbara county, at Vernon (south of Los Angeles city), and in San Diego. It does not require a very large tract of land to do quite an extensive business in this line. A San Diego lady recently shipped to New York ten thousand bulbs which she grew upon her city lots. Some of these bulbs weighed as much as two pounds.

It is not generally known that the bulb of the calla lily is edible and is largely consumed in some countries. It bears much resemblance to the potato, and is prepared for the table in a similar manner. However, as long as there is so good a demand for the bulbs from nurserymen it is not likely that many of them will be raised for eating purposes.

There are other branches of floriculture in Southern California, such as the shipment of cut flowers to the East, the



A CALLA FIELD IN SANTA BARBARA COUNTY.

the geranium and heliotrope may be seen covering the entire side of a house, while the calla lily is so common an open-air plant that it is often used for hedges around lawns. The profusion with which these flowers can be raised here, and the perfection which they attain, has led to the growth of an important industry, namely, the raising of seeds and bulbs for the Eastern market. Eastern nurserymen say that California-grown seeds are superior to any that are raised in the East. There is constantly a good demand for them at high prices. This is an industry which is specially adapted to women, several of whom have made a great success of it in Southern California.

Among the varieties which are in great demand in the East is the calla lily. The illustration which is given on

manufacturing of flower perfumes, the crystalization of flower petals, etc., which in many countries yield large profits, but have here scarcely been tested. The subject is an interesting one and will be touched upon again from time to time in future numbers of the LAND OF SUNSHINE.

*Nydia*

Please don't spend a week in Los Angeles and then say that you know the country. You might as well see an eclipse of the moon and say that you have learned astronomy. Many who have lived in Los Angeles for ten years know but a tithe of what there is to be learned about it.



### SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CLIMATE.



stood by most of those who have not yet visited Southern

**A** VERY fine climate is one of the features of Southern California that is known by this time to most of the intelligent inhabitants of the United States, and it is scarcely necessary to enlarge upon this subject at so late a day. There are, however, some peculiarities about the climate of this section which are little under-

stood by most of those who have not yet visited Southern California, and are not thoroughly comprehended even by many of our own people. which it shares in common with the rest of the State—is the division of the year, not into summer and winter, but into a dry and wet season. The usual idea formed by Eastern people of a “wet season” is a steady and continuous downpour of rain, such as they have on Puget Sound, or during the monsoon season in India. This is a great mistake. The rainy season here is the pleasantest time of the year. The rain seldom falls for more than three or four days at a time, and is then followed by a week or two of clear, warm weather. An average of 325 days in the year are cloudless.

On the other hand there are many people in the East who have a great dread of what is called a “dry season.” They seem to imagine that about half the time this section is suffering from a drouth, except in a few places where irrigation



MOUNTAIN AND VALLEY CLIMATE IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.  
Family Group in a San Diego Garden, Taken on Christmas Day.

California, and are not thoroughly comprehended even by many of our own people.

It is a well known fact that Southern California has a climate of its own, differing from the rest of the State in being dryer and sunnier. The change commences at Point Concepcion, a bold headland north and west of Santa Barbara. The difference is remarkably well defined, as anyone who has journeyed along the coast by steamer can testify. Inland the line of demarkation is the Tehachepi range of mountains, which shut off the cold northern breezes. Thus we have a section about 250 miles long from Point Concepcion to San Diego, and extending about forty miles back from the coast—say 10,000 square miles—which possesses a distinctive climate, considered by Southern Californians a trifle superior to any other on earth.

The most striking feature of the climate of this section—

has been introduced. This is an altogether erroneous idea. It is now just eighteen years since this section was visited with what is known as a dry season. The present season is a dry season, but those at a distance who imagine that everything in Southern California is going to ruin would be surprised if they were to visit us just at present. It is true that on the mesa land the crops of grain and hay are somewhat short, but even in such localities within a few miles of the coast the ocean fogs have insured good crops. The hay and grain crop grown on non-irrigated land has, however, become comparatively unimportant alongside of the horticultural industry. This year promises to give one of the biggest fruit crops ever known in Southern California, and as the Eastern crop is a comparative failure there will be more money brought into this section than ever before, notwithstanding that it is a “dry season.”



The following figures obtained from Mr. Franklin, the United States Weather Observer in Los Angeles, show the rainfall for each season during the past sixteen years:

Year.	Inches.	Year.	Inches.	Year.	Inches.
78-79...	11.35	84-85...	9.25	89-90...	34.84
79-80...	20.34	85-86...	22.58	90-91...	13.36
80-81...	13.13	86-87...	13.76	91-92...	11.85
81-82...	10.40	87-88...	14.01	92-93...	26.28
82-83...	12.11	88-89...	19.25	93-94...	6.73
83-84...	33.22				

From these figures it may be seen that the idea of Southern California as an arid region is as erroneous as the other idea that we are flooded with water during half the year and dried up during the other half.

morning from Santa Monica, on the sea level; three-quarters of an hour by rail brings him to Los Angeles, several hundred feet above the sea, where the ocean breeze loses much of its force. Another three-quarters of an hour and Pasadena is reached, at an elevation of nearly 1,000 feet. Half an hour more and the traveler is at Altadena, some 2,000 feet above sea-level, whence mountain trails lead to glens and benches 6,000 feet or more above the sea. The traveler on a New Year's day can breakfast by the waves of the Pacific Ocean at Santa Monica or Redondo, after a refreshing dip in their briny embrace, lunch under the orange trees of Los Angeles, and dine among the snowfields on the side of Wilson's Peak, returning to sleep amid the orange



MOUNTAIN AND VALLEY CLIMATE IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.  
Marshall Field and party, of Chicago, half an hour's ride from the Pasadena rose gardens and orange groves.

Another great advantage possessed by Southern California is the remarkable variety of climate which may be found within a small area. On the coast it is cool—almost cold—in the summer, with considerable fog at night. Further inland are low plains which have an occasional frost, and belts where frost is never known, where the tomato ripens every month in the year and the banana flourishes. Back in the small interior valleys are localities where the mercury, during a hot summer day, will range up to or above 100°. In Florida the highest elevation is about 100 feet above the sea. Here in Southern California a person may start in the

groves and gardens of Pasadena. There are certainly few sections of the world which offer such a varied climatic menu.

Another good point about the climate of Southern California is the absence of severe storms of every description. Cyclones and tornadoes, which have caused so much havoc east of the mountains during the past few years, are here entirely unknown. Thunder storms occur up in the mountains, but only the distant rumbling of the thunder is heard in the valleys. During the past ten years there have been three severe blows in this neighborhood—one in 1882, one

in 1887 and one in 1892. That of 1882 was the most severe, the velocity of the wind reaching forty-eight miles an hour. During the last storm the highest velocity was twenty-eight miles. Such gales would scarcely be noticed in the East, but they create considerable commotion here.

Finally, the chief charm of the climate of Southern California is undoubtedly its stability—the lack of great variation between summer and winter. Statistics of temperature can be had to prove almost anything when the mean temperature of the whole year is given. In this way places which have very hot summers and very cold winters may appear to have the same temperature as others where it is about the same all the year round. The best way to judge of the stability of a climate is to take the mean temperature for January and July and notice the difference. The following figures show the average difference between the two months at a number of places, which are noted for their salubrity and at Los Angeles:

	Degrees Difference.
Ceylon .....	2
Honolulu, San Francisco .....	7
Sydney, N. S. W. ....	8
Modena .....	10
San Diego, City of Mexico .....	13
Los Angeles, Pasadena, Santa Barbara.....	15
Melbourne.....	18
San Bernardino, Auckland, N. Z., Cadiz.....	19
Malta .....	22
Rome, London.....	25
St. Marks, Fla., Pensacola, Sacramento, Cairo.....	28
Jacksonville, Portland, Or.....	28
Paris .....	29
Jerusalem, Nice, Naples.....	30

From this it will be seen that Los Angeles ranks very high in this respect. When we come to consider the difference between Los Angeles and cities in the eastern and northwestern states, the difference is still more marked. For instance, the difference in temperature between January and July in New York is 44°, in Chicago 48° and in St. Paul 57°.

*Norace Edwards*

### OUR INITIAL NUMBER.

The success of the first number of the LAND OF SUNSHINE has far exceeded the expectations and the hopes of its projectors. Within ten days from the time it appeared the entire edition of 5,000 copies was practically exhausted, and all efforts to push the number were necessarily discontinued. It will be gratifying to many who appreciated the periodical at first sight and who recognized in it something unique and valuable, to learn that several thousand others have endorsed this opinion. Elsewhere we publish some of the letters received from people of prominence endorsing the undertaking. It may interest our readers to know that many Southern California newspapers have met the new publication in a kindly and liberal spirit. The following press notices received up to date June 15th, clearly demonstrate that the spirit of Southern California possesses its newspapers to the exclusion of sectional jealousy or other petty rivalry:

### A STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE.

One of the handsomest periodicals we have seen in a long time is the LAND OF SUNSHINE, published by F. A. Pattee & Co., Los Angeles. It is a monthly containing 26 pages and a number of beautifully worked up half-tone engravings, in a handsome colored cover. The object of the paper is to lay the manifold advantages of scene, soil and climate of Southern California before our friends on the other side of the Rocky mountains; and if the LAND OF SUNSHINE keeps up to the standard of excellence it has marked out in its initial number, it will prove a valuable advertisement for the State. This number contains articles by Hosmer P. McKoon and R. H. Young, President and Secretary of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce, with an excellent portrait of the former gentleman,—*The Seaport News, San Diego*.

### INSTRUCTIVE AND INTERESTING.

The LAND OF SUNSHINE is the name of a new and most exquisitely engraved monthly publication, issued by F. A. Pattee & Co., 144 S. Main street, Los Angeles. It is a work of literary art and endowed with those brilliant scintillations of thought which flash forth from magic pen. It is both instructive and interesting and is a realistic picture of our southern clime. Those who would be instructed in these beauties of nature by which we are surrounded should send 10 cents to the publishers and receive a reward.—*Daily Courier, San Bernardino*.

### ADMIRABLE.

We have just had the pleasure of reviewing the June number of the LAND OF SUNSHINE, a new illustrated monthly journal, descriptive of Southern California, and published in this city by F. A. Pattee & Co., for \$1 per year. It is well printed on good paper, and has an admirable table of contents. And the contents of the articles are as admirable as is the list. There would seem to be no reason why the LAND OF SUNSHINE should not flourish in this sunny clime, and we hope it may be the means of adding many thousands to our population.—*Daily Hotel Gazette, Los Angeles*.

### A BEAUTIFUL WORK.

Los Angeles has a new monthly called the LAND OF SUNSHINE, which is a beautiful little work, handsomely printed on fine paper, with a host of beautiful pictures. Among the latter are many Pasadena scenes, such as the Mt. Lowe Railway, The Raymond, Wilson's Peak, Poppy Fields, and the residences of Prof. Lowe, W. S. Wright, Esq., and Andrew McNally. Among the writers are Prof. Holder, who contributes an article on the Poppy, General Manager K. H. Wade of the Southern California Railway Co., who writes of "The Secret of Our Prosperity", Fred L. Alles on Irrigation, and Harry Ellington Brook on the ever-popular Crown of the Valley. It is published by F. A. Pattee & Co., 144 S. Main street.—*Pasadena Star*.

### ARTISTIC GET-UP.

The first number of LAND OF SUNSHINE, with colored supplement, has been received at this office. It is gotten up by F. A. Pattee & Co. of Los Angeles, and for artistic get-up cannot be excelled. The supplement is devoted to various scenes of La Fiesta, while the book is filled with superb photo views of points of interest in Southern California and carefully compiled write-ups by men of ability on Southern California topics.—*The New Era, Perris*.

### IL EST MAGNIFIQUEMENT IMPRIMÉ.

Nous venons de recevoir un journal illustré publié mensuellement à Los Angeles sous le nom de THE LAND OF SUNSHINE. Il est magnifiquement imprimé, avec de nombreuses gravures et contient beaucoup de matières intéressantes et instructives concernant la merveilleuse terre de la Californie de Sud. Ceux de nos lecteurs qui s'intéressent au sud de la Californie peuvent s'en procurer un exemplaire en envoyant un timbre de 10 cents à F. Pattee & Co., 144 rue S. Main, Los Angeles.—*L'Union Nouvelle, Los Angeles*.

We have received flattering notices from the following Southern California newspapers:

Santa Ana Standard; The Weekly New Era, Compton; The Sentinel, Nuevo; The Transcript, Encinitas; The Orange News; The Graphic, Santa Maria; The Weekly Orange Grower, Rialto; Open Sesame, Los Angeles; The Democrat, San Buenaventura; The Weekly Herald, Santa Barbara; Santa Ynez Argus; The Lompoc Journal; El Cajon Valley News; Poway Progress; Kaleidoscope, San Bernardino.

Many Eastern newspapers are also giving us the following notice:

### THE LAND OF SUNSHINE.

We are in receipt of a handsome illustrated monthly paper from Los Angeles, California, called the LAND OF SUNSHINE. It is a beautiful specimen of fine printing and engraving, and contains much interesting and instructive matter concerning the wonderful land of Southern California. Any of our readers interested in this unique section of the country can secure a sample copy by sending 10 cents in stamps to F. A. Pattee & Co., 144 S. Main street, Los Angeles, Cal.—*Bloomfield (Indiana) Democrat*.

# Orange and Lemon Groves

... ON

## "ARLINGTON HEIGHTS"

Riverside, Cal.

**RIVERSIDE** the greatest center of the Orange industry in America, is a city of elegant homes, grand scenery, fine schools, many churches, fine drives, shady walks, abundance of pure water, and a climate hardly equaled, never excelled in this country.

"Arlington Heights" (a part of Riverside) includes over six square miles of the finest Orange and Lemon land in the world; is high, smooth of surface, gently sloping, thoroughly drained, free from stones or gravel; an alluvial soil of great depth and richness.

To ARLINGTON HEIGHTS we invite the attention of the Home-seeker — the Capitalist — the searcher for a winter retreat, those in delicate health, and seekers of homes where beauty of location, comfort and profit are combined. For descriptive pamphlet, with valuable information on Orange and Lemon Culture, address

**THE RIVERSIDE TRUST CO. Limited,**  
RIVERSIDE, CAL.

In writing quote the "LAND OF SUNSHINE."



One of the artesian wells of the GAGE CANAL SYSTEM (flowing about 200 miner's inches of water), supplying water to the ARLINGTON HEIGHTS LANDS.

## PURE CALIFORNIA WINES

In order that my vintages may be placed before the consumer, I am prepared to forward to any part of the United States, *Freight Free*, two cases of Pure California Wines, consisting of 24 bottles, 5 to the gallon, comprising the following varieties:

6 bottles Port, 6 bottles Angelica,  
6 bottles Sherry, 4 bottles Muscatel,  
2 bottles Old Grape Brandy.

These wines are the Pure Grape Juice, are neatly labelled and well packed and especially adapted for Family and Medicinal Use. You will find them a strengthening and nourishing beverage.

I recommend the Port as a good blood making wine, and generally used for Sacramental purposes, as the quantity of alcohol it contains is very small. It is also put up in 16 gallon kegs and delivered freight free for \$24.00.

I should like you to give my vintages a trial, on condition that after you have received them and are satisfied with their quality you can remit.

When writing for quotations mention this paper.

Address all orders to

**H. J. WOOLLACOTT,**

124-126 North Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

## The St. Angelo Hotel



**Grand Avenue and Temple Street**  
LOS ANGELES

Under new management. Delightfully located, only five minutes walk from business center. All OUTSIDE, SUNNY ROOMS. Lowest rates in the city for the accommodations. One of the best Family and Tourist Hotels in California. Free 'Bus.

W. W. BEACH, Manager.

## MANZANA COLONY

For advertisement about Liebre Ranch, Manzana and Almendro Colonies, and the West End of Antelope Valley, see page 24. Persons can obtain information about these places at the office of the Companies, 401-403 Stimson Building, cor. Spring and Third Sts., Los Angeles. An illustrated pamphlet has been published, giving many interesting particulars. This will be sent free on application. Excursions are made to the Valley about every week.

## Los Angeles Terminal Railway

THE LOS ANGELES TERMINAL RAILWAY DIVERGES FROM LOS ANGELES, THE METROPOLIS OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

**The San Pedro Division** runs through a fine agricultural and grazing country to Long Beach, which is the finest for bathing on the Pacific Coast. Then for five miles along the ocean to San Pedro Harbor, where connections are made with the Pacific Coast Steamship Co. for all points north and south; also with the Wilmington Transportation Co. for Catalina Island. At Terminal Island (East San Pedro) is a fine Bath House and Pavilion open all the year, and the finest still water bathing on the coast is found. Also Boating in the Harbor and sailing on the ocean with power launches or yachts.

**The Pasadena Division** runs to Pasadena, one of the most famous places as a health resort in Southern California. Also up to Altadena, at the base of the mountains, near Wilson's Peak, and at Altadena connects with the Pasadena electric line for Rubio Canyon Pavilion, the incline to Echo Mountain House and the observatory on Mount Lowe.

**The Glendale Division** runs through one of the finest valleys in Southern California, noted for its fine deciduous and citrus fruits.

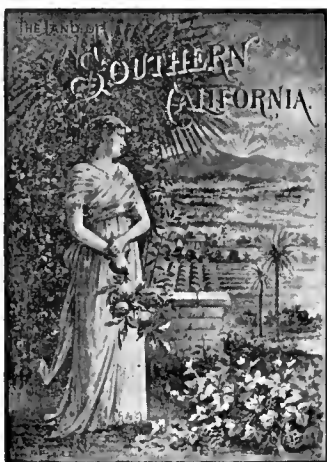
Picnic Grounds at Glendale, Devil's Gate, Millard's Canyon, Eaton's Canyon and Rubio Canyon on the Pasadena and Mt. Wilson Electric Ry.

Trains every hour. Finest Mountain, Valley and Ocean Scenery in Southern California.

W. WINCUP, Gen'l Frt. and Pass. Ag't.,

T. B. BURNETT, Vice-Pres't and Gen'l M'gr.

Los Angeles, Cal.



### Condensed Information Regarding Southern California.

The section generally known as Southern California comprises the seven counties of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Orange, Riverside, San Diego, Ventura and Santa Barbara. The total area of these counties is 44,901 square miles, which is 29 per cent of the area of the State, or larger than the combined area of Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Vermont. The coast line extends north-west and south-east a distance of about 275 miles. Within this area there is a remarkable variety of climate, soil and topography. In winter one can travel on foot in three-quarters of an hour from orange groves to snow fields. The population in 1890 was 201,352.

LOS ANGELES, the leading county of Southern California, has an area of about 4,000 square miles, some four-fifths of which is capable of cultivation, with water supplied. The shore line is about 85 miles in length. The population increased from 33,881 in 1880 to 101,454 in 1890. Horticulture is the principal industry. There are over 1,500,000 fruit trees growing in the county.

Los Angeles city, the commercial metropolis of Southern California, 15 miles from the coast, has a population to-day of about 75,000. Eleven railroads center here. There are about 100 miles of graded and graveled streets, and 11 miles of paved streets. The city is entirely lighted by electricity. There is a \$500,000 court house, a \$200,000 city hall, and many large business blocks. The residences are mostly surrounded by beautiful gardens.

The other principal cities are Pasadena, Pomona, Whittier, Azusa, Downey, Santa Monica, Redondo and San Pedro.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY is the largest county in the State. Most of the area is mountain and desert. Much of the latter can, however, be reclaimed, with water from the mountains. Population about 20,000. In the mountains are minerals and timber. The county is traversed by two railroads. Fine oranges are raised.

San Bernardino city, the county seat, is a railroad center, with about 5,000 people. The other principal places are Redlands, Ontario, Colton and Chino.

ORANGE COUNTY was segregated from Los Angeles county in 1889. Area 671 square miles; population, in 1890, 13,589. Much fruit and grain are raised. Most of the land is arable, and there is a good supply of water.

Santa Ana, the county seat, is an attractive place, with a population of 5,000. Other cities are Orange, Tustin, Anaheim and Fullerton.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY was created in 1893 from portions of San Bernardino and San Diego counties. Area 7,000 square miles; population about 14,000. It is an inland county.

Riverside, the county seat, is noted for its extensive orange groves and beautiful homes.

Other places are South Riverside, Perris and San Jacinto.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY is a large county, the most southern in the State, adjoining Mexico. Much of the area is at present desert. Population about 30,000. There are mountains 10,000 feet above, and depressions 250 feet below sea level, furnishing every variety of climate. That of the coast region is remarkably mild and equable. Irrigation is being rapidly extended. Fine lemons are raised near the coast, and all other fruits flourish.

San Diego city, on the bay of that name, is the terminus of the Santa Fe railway system, with a population of about 17,000. Across the bay is Coronado Beach with its mammoth hotel. Other cities are National City, Escondido, Julian and Oceanside.

VENTURA COUNTY adjoins Los Angeles county on the north. It is very mountainous. There are many profitable petroleum wells. Apricots and other fruits are raised, also many beans. Population in 1870, 10,071.

San Buenaventura, the county seat, is pleasantly situated on the coast. Population 2,500. Other cities are Santa Paula, Hueneme and Fillmore.

SANTA BARBARA is the most northern of the seven counties, with a long shore line. There are many rugged mountains in the interior, about one-fifth of the 1,450,000 acres being arable. Semi-tropic fruits are largely raised, and beans in the northern part of the county.

Santa Barbara, the county seat, is noted for its mild climate and rare vegetation. It is located on a sloping mesa, facing the ocean and islands, with mountains in the rear, and foot-hills studded with live-oaks. Population about 6,000. Other cities are Lompoc, Carpinteria and Santa Maria.

# ESCONDIDO

The Largest Inland Town in

## SAN DIEGO COUNTY CALIFORNIA

Among the many beautiful and promising valleys of Southern California, none are more favorably known than that of Escondido.

Situated at an elevation of seven hundred feet above the sea, and with an intermediate country sloping to the ocean, the climate is delightful and healthful. The soil is deep and good; all crops known to Southern California being raised to advantage, while the many fruits for which the State is celebrated are grown to perfection.

### THE TOWN OF ESCONDIDO

The terminus of a branch of the Santa Fe R.R. is a beautiful village, liberally supplied with churches, schools, stores, a fine hotel, banks, newspapers, etc., etc.

Lands are sold at very reasonable prices, \$50.00 per acre for good land, with water.

Abundance of pure mountain water to be carried to the whole valley.

### ESCONDIDO LAND AND TOWN CO.

SAN DIEGO.

J. GRUENDIKE, President. JERRY TOLES, Manager.  
San Diego, Calif.

## ALMOND CULTURE.

Almond culture is one of the most attractive, as well as the simplest and most profitable of all the great fruit and nut industries of California. Not being a staple, it is one not likely to be overdone, and the product not perishable, it is attended with the least risk. It is clean and easily harvested, while its great value in proportion to its weight—\$200 to \$300 or more a ton—makes the item of transportation a trifle. The Biblical associations of the almond tree are both beautiful and mysterious, all of which combine to make its culture a fascinating and delightful home industry.

What is probably destined to be the largest and most important almond center in the world is having its beginning in Manzana, Los Angeles county. Already nearly \$200,000 of a possible million have been expended there in the planting of trees, fencing, road making, water development, etc., by the Fruit Growers' Society, the Manzana Colony, the Minneapolis Orchard Co., and private parties, the greater part of which is in almonds.

Every facility and guarantee that one could reasonably ask or expect is afforded right minded people who wish to participate either by residence or investment in the community.

In the first issue of the LAND OF SUNSHINE an illustrated article appeared, giving some account of the valley where Manzana is located. An illustrated pamphlet and all particulars may be obtained at the city offices

401-403 Stimson Building,

Cor. Third and Spring Streets, Los Angeles.



## ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The beautiful floral decorations and grand ball of the opening day at Redondo Beach Hotel have given place to the regular aspects of hotel life. The new lessees, Messrs. Lynch & Anll, have settled down to the business of placing their caravansary far in the van of the hotel line. June 30 marks the first of their regular monthly hops. So happy a combination of qualities as are united in the present management of this peerless hotel certainly should meet with great success.

The programme arranged for the Fourth of July at Terminal Island cannot but find favor with the lover of aquatic sports. A band of music will be in attendance throughout the day and a late train on the Terminal will accommodate those participating in the grand ball in the evening.

We are under special and peculiar obligations to the following gentlemen, and take this opportunity of thanking them for their kindness: Messrs. Charles Silent, H. Jevne, J. F. Francis, L. W. Blinn, W. H. Perry, J. R. Newberry.

San Diego has been very enterprising in her arrangements for the Fourth, and has spared neither money or pains to assure success. There will be parades of military, civic and other orders, bicycle races, aquatic sports, fireworks on the bay and as a finale a grand ball at the Hotel del Coronado.

The Hotel Arcadia, at Santa Monica, possesses a novel cage of birds, or rather the birds possess the hotel. Through a small break in the upper stained glass portion of one of the parlor windows a pair of birds have entered and built their nest between the window and the silk-line curtain. They seem utterly oblivious to their surroundings and to the fact that there is a law against dead beating one's way at hotels, and sing as sweetly and unconsciously as though far from interference in the tree tops. They are spoiling the curtain to be sure, but Mynheer Reinhart is nothing if not hospitable, and his latch string remains out to his tiny guests.

The efforts of the recently organized Riverside Hotel Company toward more adequate accommodations for tourists should meet with success. The prospectus which the company is sending out is certainly a strong one.

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 DR. WM. CHAPMAN, Manager Arrowhead Hot Springs Hotel, Arrowhead Springs, Treasurer.  
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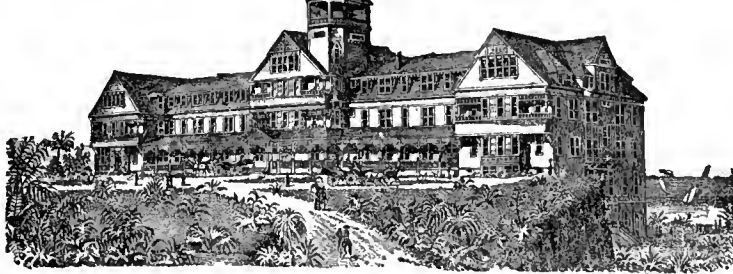
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*Kingsley Barnes & Neuner Co.  
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*State of California  
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*Subscribed & sworn to  
 before me this 28<sup>th</sup> day of  
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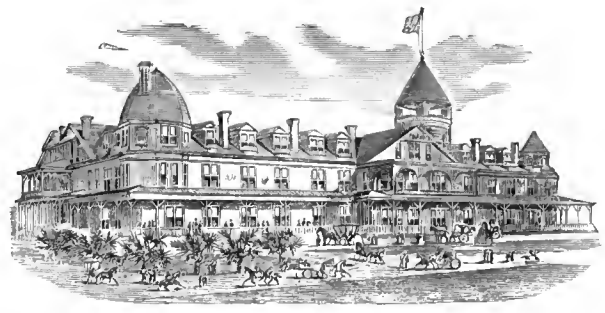
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Los Angeles.

AUGUST, 1894

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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

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NO. 2, SERIES A.—HOMES OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.





# Land • of • Sunshine

LOS ANGELES

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

AUGUST, 1894

## \* A FIELD FOR FICTION.

MANY are the localities which have contributed to the professional story teller's stock, but it is to be doubted whether any section of the Union offers more romantic material or better local color than Southern California. Why it should have been so long neglected, and finally so little worked, is a mystery.

The civilization of this section is of a peculiar stratified character, coming one layer upon another within the short

paratively dull and commonplace history of the Eastern section of the country.

No period of the world's history — not even the era of chivalry — contained more of romance, adventure and excitement than the half century from Drake to Cabrillo, when the curtain first rose on California. Behind the curtain are only the fleeting mists of Indian legends, as beautiful but also as deceptive as the mirage of the desert; stories of great and powerful monarchs that long ago ruled over prosperous and highly civilized races, of gigantic



CAMULOS RANCH, VENTURA COUNTY LOOKING DOWN ON RAMONA'S HOME.

Waite Photo.

period of a century; so that the memory of one man, supplemented by narratives which he has heard, may cover the entire time. Thus there are men now living in Southern California whose grandfathers may have told them of the founding of the Missions by Junipero Serra and his followers, of the settlement of Los Angeles and Santa Barbara and San Diego, of the ancient *regime* under the rule of the Franciscan fathers and Spanish governors; and who have themselves witnessed the downfall of the Mission system, the ruin and dispersion of the Indians, the conquest of the State by the Americans, the mining excitement, the boom, and now the modern era of quiet and healthful prosperity. Events of such variety and interest crowded together in the span of a century stand out in striking contrast to the com-

earthquakes that called the sea in over the land, destroying all before it, whence it slowly receded and dried away, leaving only the sea deserts of Yuma and Mojave or the dreaded Death Valley where once had been a rich and happy country. In the century and a half following the Spaniard's first glimpse at this country, it must have been visited frequently by pirates and adventurers of every type, and no one will ever know what fierce fights at sea, what desperate mutinies in harbor, what torturing of Indians, what captures of dusky maidens, the headlands from Concepcion to Loma may have looked upon. A suggestion of the romance of this period has been thrown out in some of the tales of Bret Harte — but only a suggestion.

The era of the Missions and the Spanish rule is generally

regarded as the most interesting in the history of the State. It is to be regretted that the Hawthorne of the Pacific Coast—Bret Harte—did not turn his imagination, so intensely receptive to the quaint and mystical elements of frontier life, into the more romantic field of the Mission era. Not that we would spare the "Luck of Roaring Camp" nor the "Outcasts of Poker Flat", nor any of the other tales that have earned for their author a place among the great story tellers of the country; but one cannot help wishing that other and perhaps more picturesque phases of early Western life might have received the benefit of his touch.

Undoubtedly the Mission era will some time be made the background of a considerable quantity of fiction. Many writers in the Overland, Argonaut, and other California

this the early Mission period of California has been passed by almost in silence.

The story of Ramona, by Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson, is the one and only tale of Southern California with which the general public is familiar. It is often referred to as a story of the Mission times, which it certainly is not. Its date is evidently somewhere between 1875 and 1880, and although there are occasional references to the Mission era, the story really begins some thirty years after the power of the Franciscans was broken.

Mrs. Jackson spent several years in Southern California, making a thorough study of its history and people, and familiarizing herself with all the elements that enter into the fine local color with which her book is permeated. In her earlier writings she had devoted a great deal of atten-



CAMULOS CHAPEL.

Waite Photo.

publications have already experimented with it, but no master hand has yet taken it up. For every other section of the country, and for every period of its history, some writer of fiction may be named who has pretty well covered the field. For the Indian we have Cooper, for the Colonial period Hawthorne, for the Mountaineer of the South Miss Murfree, for the Creoles Geo. W. Cable, for the new Middle West Hamlin Garland, for the Southern darkey Thomas Nelson Page and Richard W. Johnson, for the American who has forsaken his country to live in Europe Henry James, and for the commonplace life of second-rate people in the great cities, W. D. Howells. Of late years there has been, indeed, a great ransacking of obscure corners, and exploiting of uncouth dialects and of peculiar and generally uninteresting characters. Through all of

tion to the Indian question, as it was then called; viz., the unjust treatment of the Indians by the Government and the white settlers. Naturally, therefore, in studying the characteristic features of Southern California, the Indian attracted her notice, and his expulsion from his lands, unjust and brutal as it undoubtedly was, forms the chief topic of her story.

The book divides naturally into two equal, but almost distinct, parts. The first half describes in vivid and truthful manner the life on a large Southern California ranch owned by Mexicans of the old *regime*. The descriptions of scenery of the household is bright and entertaining, and the accompanying story is interesting and pleasant. This portion of the book is truly and distinctly Californian, and it is to be regretted that the other half—since it was decreed

the book should be so long — was not a similar character. The Moreno homestead is undoubtedly the Del Valle place at Camulos, although the story has nothing to do with the Del Valle family.

As an evidence of the accuracy of the descriptive matter of the story it will be interesting to compare the text with the photographs taken on the Camulos ranch. Regarding the crosses on the hills about the ranch house we read. "One other pleasure she provided herself with, soon after the road was opened — a pleasure in which religious devotion and race antagonism were so closely blended that it would have puzzled the subtlest of priests to decide whether her act were a sin or a virtue. She caused to be set up on every one of the soft rounded hills which made the beautiful rolling sides of that part of the valley, a large wooden cross; not a hill in sight of her house left without the sacred emblem of her faith. 'That the heretics may know, when they go by, that they are on the estate of a good Catholic,' she said, 'and that the faithful may be reminded to pray. There have been miracles of conversion wrought on the most hardened by a sudden sight of the blessed cross.' There they stood, summer and winter, rain and shine, the silent, solemn outstretched arms, and became landmarks to many a guideless traveler." Then as to the veranda: "The house was of adobe, low with a wide veranda on the three sides of the inner court, and a still broader one across the entire front which looked to the south. These verandas, especially those on the inner court, were supplementary rooms to the house. The greater part of the family life went on in them. Nobody stayed inside the walls except when it was necessary. All the kitchen work, except the actual cooking, was done here in front of the kitchen doors and windows. Babies slept, were washed, sat in the dirt and played on the veranda. The women said their prayers, took their naps, and wove their lace there. The arched veranda along the front was a delightful place. It must have been eighty feet long at least, for the doors of five large rooms opened on it. The two western-most rooms had been added on and made four steps higher than the others, which gave that end of the veranda the look of a balcony or loggia." And of the chapel: "This chapel was dearer to the Señora than her home. It had been built by the General in the second year of their married life. In it her four children had been christened, and from it all but

one, her handsome Felipe, had been buried while they were yet infants. In the General's time, while the estate was at its best, and hundreds of Indians living within its borders, there was many a Sunday when the scene to be witnessed there was like the scenes at the Missions — the chapel full of kneeling men and women; those who could not find room inside, kneeling on the garden walks outside."

The other half of the book is devoted to the wanderings of Ramona and her Indian husband Alessandro through various sections of Southern California, seeking in vain for some spot which they might own and farm without a title, and from which they would not be dislodged by the whites. Naturally enough they failed to find such a place, and the story, after dragging to an unnecessary length, terminates at last in the tragical death of Alessandro, and the return of Ramona to her earlier home.

Although the story of Ramona is always quoted as the type of a Southern California romance, it can hardly do

justice to the opportunities for fiction which the field presents. People who are familiar with this section, who appreciate the various and peculiar phases of life that it contains, its beautiful scenery, unique vegetation, the romantic character of its past history and the interesting nature of the present occu-



EAST VERANDA.

Best Photo.

pations of its people, are naturally firm in the belief that some day the attention of other successful writers of fiction will be turned in this direction and they will immortalize Southern California, as they already have immortalized other sections of the Union.

OWEN CAPELLE.

### IN THE SURF.

Continuous cool weather and the railway strike prevented many of the coast resorts from entertaining their usual allowance of visitors during July of this year, but the season is now well under way and thousands of people from the interior are passing pleasant vacations at the beach. The engraving appearing on the cover of this number of the LAND OF SUNSHINE was taken near the Hotel Arcadia, Santa Monica, a favorite resort at this season to the people of Los Angeles and the interior. The beach at Santa Monica is peculiarly well adapted to surf-bathing, having a gentle, even slope to deep water and a firm sandy bottom.

## TROUT FISHING IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

T. S. VAN DYKE.



NOWHERE does the world show more sudden change than one finds on entering the gateways of the great hills that look so dry and bare as they lie hazily blue with distance. From the bare wash gleaming in the bright sun you often pass at the first turn of the cañon walls into the deep shade of lofty alders that form an arcade above pure cold water, hissing with

speed over rapids of white gravel, dashed into foam over boulders or swirling in pools green with depth.

These waters once were full of life, and good fishing yet remains in many places, though it may now be necessary to go far back and early in the season. Where the spurred corolla of the columbine nods in scarlet and orange beside some boulder of white marble or dark grey granite, if you drop the fly or baited hook there is a silvery flash in the water that looks so silent, the pole feels as if struck by some spirit hand as the line tightens in a twinkling and cuts the water with a "swish" on its way towards some big boulder that overhangs the other side of the pool.

You now have a task requiring some care. You must hold the line tight enough to keep the fish from getting any slack in it by which with a quick shake he can throw himself off. But if you pull too hard and the fish slips from the hook, or proves a small one, hook, line and all are liable to be hung up in the numerous branches of the dense green canopy of alder that overhangs you. A little too much haste or the slightest nervousness is now liable to make you lose a fish, even when fastened. From the dark water comes a revolving whirl of silver and olive-green showering light on all sides as it dances in air on the hook, and, as you reach out your hand to take it, it slips away and with glistening curve descends to the water and disappears with sudden splash.

Again your baited hook trembles on the boiling waters of the pool when there is another dim flash beneath the water, the pole seems almost stricken from your hand, and this time, if more careful, you may land a bright combination of pearly silver and olive-green with spots of jet along its shining sides. Not quite so pretty a fish as the crimson

spotted trout of the Eastern brooks, but still one of the purest gems the waters contain.

Where these brooks are not fished too much a dozen or more trout may be in the same pool, and the water is sometimes churned into foam by the rush of several at the bait before it has fairly touched the water.

But it is not in the pools alone, beneath the deep shades, that these trout abound. Out in the openings, where the water breaks in silvery flakes over the shallow rapids of coarse gravel and shingle, where you can look up thousands of feet and see the granite crags glisten in the sun that is shut off from you by the lofty mountain walls, you may be still more surprised when you drop the line upon its bubbling surface. Where the fish come from you little know, for you think you can see everything in the shallow ripples; but suddenly a big trout darts away with the bait, yet you saw no light along his path and no furrow in the shallow water as he came. But the water is all turmoil where he is struggling to free himself from the hook, and you would think there was no use in trying for another fish

on that rapid the same day. Yet if you are careful to wait awhile and keep out of sight you may be surprised to see how many fish may dart through those shallows without your divining where they come from.

And as the brooks grow smaller and become mere chains of boiling pools separated by falls on which the checkered sunlight dances as it filters through the deep covering of alder leaves, the fish become more plenty. The pools are more difficult of approach; it is often impossible to see the water in which you



EATON CANYON AND FALLS, NEAR THE MT. WILSON TOLL ROAD.

cast the line, and it must be done by the eye of faith. Though the trout grow smaller as the streams diminish in size, many large ones still are found, and sometimes you may land one almost as long as the apparent diameter of the pool in which he dashed the water into froth so long before surrendering. And even when you have ascended these streams almost to the edge of the snow-banks from which their pure waters drip, and come to where the dark form of the giant cedar bows from the cliff but a little above you, and the serried ranks of the yellow pine stand massed at the heads of the great grey slides or fringe the ridges that peer over the great chasm upon you, the trout still flash and jump in the small threads of water that are left.

And then with no tent above you but the moonlit leaves of the silver fir, and no guard but the smooth red arms of the manzanita or the bright green of the lilac, you may lie down to such sleep as you never before knew, to wake to the mellow call of the mountain quail when the sun lights up the castles of rock on the slopes above, and find perhaps a new pigeon in lavender sheen with white collar and golden



eyes gazing at you from across the creek, and on the shining evergreen of the golden-leaved oak see the grey squirrel whisk his bushy tail, while large blue-hooded jays and crimson-capped woodpeckers usher in the day.

The scenery of the foothills and mountains where trout are found in Southern California is grand in the extreme. Describing the heart of the Sierra Madre range, where are a number of cañons much frequented by trout fishers, Charles Frederick Holder, in a work on Southern California published a few years ago, writes as follows:

"While the glowing mesas and groves of oak of the lowlands offer varied attractions, the great range of the Sierra Madre, under whose shadow they lie, possesses a still greater charm. Its seared and furrowed front, its forbidding aspect, and the tales of romance and mystery that are told of its deep recesses, all combine to render it an object of great and permanent interest. The tourist has not seen the grandest features of Southern California until its portals have been passed, and those who content themselves with a distant view of its cañons and trails fail to accomplish their mission.

"From a distance the south slope of the range appears almost bare, but once reach its borders and an almost impenetrable maze of bush is found. Here are two kinds of wild lilac, whose blossoms give the entire slopes a white and lavender hue, while the madrona, manzanita, wild mahogany and chaparral, in the varying lights and shades that play over them, present wondrous transformations of tint and color. Wherever a ridge is secluded, and has a northern exposure, large pines appear, and the slopes are well wooded at about the 4000-foot elevation. Originally the ranges seem to have formed abrupt parallel ridges of a more or less regular aspect, but the rains of untold centuries have coursed down the stony faces of the peaks, and now an interminable maze of wooded channels lead the wa-

ters down to the valleys below, made by the washings of the range. At intervals of several miles large cañons open into the valley, forming natural gateways into the mountains. Beginning miles in the heart of the range they wind down and enter the valley as *arroyos*, or dry rivers; in the winter bearing streams of rushing water, but in the summer presenting broad tracts of gleaming polished pebbles and sand, where lofty sycamores, cottonwoods and willows grow. The rocks piled here by ancient freshets are overgrown with the wild rose and ivy; the wild grape, clematis

and other vines forming tangles among the stones, so that the *arroyo* with its embowered paths and trails becomes a delight to the walker. The most available cañons from Pasadena or Los Angeles are the Arroyo Seco, Millard, Eaton, Los Flores, Santa Anita and San Gabriel, each possessing features peculiar to itself and a bounding in scenery of great beauty and variety. The Arroyo Seco is one of the largest and leads to Switzer's camp, about twelve miles in the heart of the range.

"The Arroyo Seco cañon at its entrance near Las Cacas and the San Fernando Valley is quite narrow, rising abruptly from the mountains through rocky walls. Along the borders of the little stream dwarf willows and sycamores have grown, and over them falls a living veil of wild grape.

"The cañon, while growing deeper and the walls more lofty as we proceed, varies as to its breadth; now widening out into little clearings with groups of live oaks and alders, or narrowing until there is scarcely room for a trail.

"The brook bed is filled with boulders, the water tumbling musically down over them, and forming shallow pools for the gleaming trout."



A SHADY POOL.

T.S. Van Dyke

## FLORICULTURE.



LAND of Flowers as well as a Land of Sunshine! In the last issue of this magazine I wrote on the subject of the calla lily. This month its readers are presented with a view of a five-acre carnation patch at Redondo, the beautiful product of which ex-

cites the admiration and wonder of all visitors. Such carnations as are seen here by the acre would be considered an ornament to any garden in the country. While it is true that the climate of the sea-coast seems to be particularly adapted to the growth of flowers, the gentlemen who have charge of this nursery say that it is not so much the soil and climate which produce these marvelous results as the selection of the best varieties and intelligent cultivation of them.

In connection with this subject I would like to draw attention to the opening which exists in this section for the cultivation of flowers as a business. It is an occupation for which women are especially adapted. There is no reason why in course of time a large export business should not be built up in this industry. Flowers reach their greatest perfection in Southern California at a time when they are worth their weight in silver throughout the Eastern States.

A short time ago one of the railroads made a special rate on cut flowers to be shipped East on fast trains, and this business may now be counted among the "infant industries" of the State. We have yet much to learn in the method of packing flowers for distant shipment, so that they will arrive in good condition. For some years past regular shipments have been made from the northern part of the State to such points as Ogden, Salt Lake and Denver, where they have arrived in good condition, and there seems to be no reason why, in course of time, regular shipments should not be made to the more Eastern cities.

In shipping flowers to a distance more care is taken than in packing them to send from the nurseries to the city. It is very necessary to pack flowers closely to prevent their bruising one another. The boxes are long and narrow. In the center cotton batting, well dampened, is placed, and into it the stems are thrust, the buds being thus toward the end of the box. On the top of each layer of batting a small piece of ice is usually laid to chill the stems at the

outset, and then a light wooden batten helps to steady the contents of the box. Great care is taken not to get the blossoms wet, only the stems being moistened. Carefully packed around the buds and between the layers of blooms is oil paper, usually pretty stout and of a dark shade.

When the flowers arrive from the nursery they are placed in an apartment built for the purpose. This room has a heavy redwood floor covered with zinc, and over it is a wooden grating. The zinc extends a short way up the side of the walls, and the apartment can be darkened at will. The temperature can also be regulated, and all draughts are excluded. The floor is laid on an incline so that water runs off at once. As soon as the flowers arrive from the nurseries they are taken out of the cases and are placed with their stems resting in shallow dishes or trays full of water. They are then ready for assortment and to be sent to the different florists in the city or to other cities.



ACRES OF CARNATIONS AT REDONDO.

Another branch of the flower-growing industry is the preparation of dried rose leaves for filling jars, cushions, etc. The French supply the American market with nearly all the dried rose leaves, and it is said that several thousand dollars go across the Atlantic every year for this unusual kind of merchandise. I believe that in Southern California the same cured rose leaves might be prepared. There is scarcely any work in drying leaves and preparing them for market; indeed I am informed that thirty-six hours' work and an abundance of roses ought to get a quantity of dried rose leaves sufficient to bring in a revenue of \$300. The trick, however, is in knowing how to do the drying so as to keep the fragrance, and many people have experimented on that for years.

*Nydia*

## A BUSY PORT.

FOR many reasons San Diego is one of the most interesting cities of California to the visitor. It lies at the extreme southwestern corner of the country, within a few miles of Mexico; and it was the first place touched at by Cabrillo when he discovered what is now California in 1542. San Diego is, however, much more than an esthetic resort for visitors. It is a busy port, having the advantage of possessing the only first-class natural harbor in the State south of San Francisco.

The original San Diego was located at Old Town, where the mission building yet stands. The present city had its beginning as late as 1867, when A. E. Horton, a furniture

dealer of San Francisco, bought 900 acres now in the heart of the city, at the average cost of about twenty-seven cents an acre. It was not until 1885, when the Santa Fe completed its transcontinental line to the city, that San Diego began to go forward in earnest. The population of the city, by the census of 1890, was 16,159.

San Diego occupies a beautiful and commanding site, on a plateau formed by gently sloping foothills, on the northwestern shore of one of the finest bays in the world, the only land-locked harbor in California besides that of San Francisco. On the northwest and southwest are mountain peaks. The climate is remarkably equable, with a few cloudy days during the year. The average temperature for January and July differs only ten degrees. The average annual rainfall is only ten inches.



SAN DIEGO WHARF SCENE.

It is an astonishment to visitors how a city like San Diego

can have been practically created within ten years. There are fifteen hotels, twenty-three churches, five banks, and eight public schools. The city park reservation comprises 1400 acres. There is a \$100,000 opera house and three other auditoriums. The numerous handsome brick blocks would be creditable to a city three times the size of San Diego. The court-house is a handsome building which cost \$200,000.

San Diego is a port of entry under the United States custom laws. The bay is thirteen miles long, completely land-locked, with six square miles of available anchorage. The total area of the bay is twenty-one square miles, and depth of water over the bar, at low tide, twenty-two feet. About 300 steam and 150 sailing vessels arrive at San Diego every

year. During twelve months recently 78,000 tons of coal and 37,000,000 feet of lumber were imported. The coal bunkers of the Spreckles Commercial Company have a capacity of about 15,000 tons. A train of twenty-four cars has been loaded here in forty minutes. There are four large commercial wharves. Congress has granted an appropriation for a jetty which will further improve the entrance to the harbor.

Besides the coast steamships, which run from San Diego to San Francisco, there are generally a number of coast sailing vessels from Australia and other ports. A ferry boat runs regularly at short intervals, connecting the city with Coronado, where the largest hotel on the coast attracts visitors from all parts of the world. On the San Diego side of the bay the Brewster, the Florence and the Horton furnish accommodations second to none in this section.

## OLD AND NEW LOS ANGELES.



CITY HALL.

ON September 4, 1881, the city of Los Angeles celebrated the centennial of its founding by a colony of twelve Mexican soldiers and their families, most of whom came from San Gabriel Mission, which had been established ten years before. Citizens of Los Angeles in 1881 dilated upon the wonderful transformation which had taken place in their city since it was first

established as a modest Mexican pueblo. They were right. It was indeed a wonderful change. If anyone had told them that an equally remarkable transformation was to take place within the next ten years they would have laughed at the idea. Yet such was the case. It is not too much to say that the change in the appearance of the city between 1881 and 1891 was fully as remarkable as that which took place in the hundred years after Los Angeles was founded.

A quiet, slow-moving, half-way-frontier town was Los Angeles early in 1881. The census of the previous year had given it a population of 11,311, and it had certainly not increased since then, for there was quite an exodus to Arizona, which Territory had been brought into prominence by the discovery of the Tombstone mines and the extension eastward of the Southern Pacific railroad, then fast approaching a junction with the eastern lines. Tucson, the other pueblo on the Santa Cruz, had a population of 6,994, and was booming, while Los Angeles was decidedly dull. Hundreds were endeavoring to dispose of their property here at any price, in order to go and make their fortunes in the mining country. Arizona was largely settled up at that time with Los Angeles people. The fortunate ones were those who were unable to sell their property here, although they did not see it in that light. You could have exchanged property in Los Angeles for property in Tucson on even terms then, while to-day fifty feet on Congress street, Tucson, would scarcely bring enough to pay one year's taxes on fifty feet of Spring street property, for Los Angeles now has a population of over 70,000, while Tucson has only about 6,000. Most of the wanderers have come back home, like the prodigal son, convinced that irrigation ditches are

safer to base estimates of wealth upon than are holes in the ground.

In December, 1881, a peddler went into one of the leading dry goods stores of the city and selected seven pieces of prints which he wanted to buy. The proprietors complained that this would deplete their stock of these goods, and persuaded him to take only half a piece of each! The Los Angeles retail merchant princes of to-day were yet in embryo in 1881.

The change in the appearance of Los Angeles during the past ten years has been so remarkable that persons who visited it then and who return now can scarcely recognize it as the same city. In 1881 the Spanish quarter, with its low, one-story adobe houses, was still an important part of the city, and adobe houses and stores were numerous elsewhere. The residences were nearly all of the cottage order, and few business buildings rose above two stories. The only blocks of importance were those named after Baker, Temple and Downey, the first-named being really the only building in the city of any architectural pretensions.

Much business yet clustered about the plaza, around the little park in the center of which was a handsome row of well-trimmed cypress trees. The business center was then at the Temple Block, the business quarter being bounded on the north by the Plaza and on the south by First street. Where the Nadeau Hotel now stands was a German butcher shop, in an adobe building, back of which was a horse corral and hay yard. Adjoining on Spring street, on the south, was a planing mill. Spring street, south of First, had more bare lots than residences, and no



LOS ANGELES FIFTEEN YEARS AGO.

Stanton Photo

Taken from the present Court House grounds, looking down on First and Spring streets.  
No. 1, Franklin and New High. No. 2, First and Spring. No. 3, First and Broadway.

stores, for business had not then begun to move so far south.

The Pico and St. Elmo—then called the Bella Union House—were the principal hotels. There were no paved streets in the city, which, during the rainy seasons, were in a horrible condition, horses and vehicles often sinking knee-



deep into the foul-smelling mixture of black mud and offal, which was churned by the vehicles and hoofs into the consistency of a sticky paste. The "sidewalks" were little better in most places, consisting mostly of gravel, which, after a long rain, got so mixed with the soil that you could not tell one from the other. This state of affairs continued to prevail, even on Main and First streets, until 1887, when a serious attempt was begun to pave the city.

The only street-car system in the city was a single horse railroad running every twenty minutes from the San Fernando depot to Washington Gardens. The railroads were the Southern Pacific to San Francisco and its lines to San Pedro and Santa Ana. Horticulture was then in its infancy, the leading agricultural industry being the raising of sheep and cattle. Everyone complained that there was not enough water to support a large population. The public library was distributing less than a thousand books a month. Nowadays it is a common thing to give out as many in a single day. There were 1924 pupils enrolled in the public schools of the city in 1881. The city assessment then amounted to \$7,627,632 and the tax levy to \$75,749. It takes a good deal more to pay expenses nowadays. They were crying out at that time for a first-class theater, a fire alarm system, streets and sidewalks. There are now three first-class theaters, a fire alarm system, over one hundred miles of graded and graveled streets, eleven miles of paved streets and ninety miles of cement sidewalks.

As to what Los Angeles is to-day it is scarcely necessary to go into details. It is known, by reputation if not otherwise, to millions of people in this country, as one of the most beautiful and prosperous cities in the United States, and the commercial center of the southwestern corner of the country. Besides the improvements in street work above referred to, a vast amount of money has been expended in sewers, parks, buildings and other improvements. A complete sewer system, with an outfall to the ocean, has been completed at a cost of about \$750,000. For over a dozen years the city has been lighted entirely by electricity. The value of buildings erected during the past ten years is not less than \$25,000,000, including a \$500,000 court house, a \$200,000 city hall and a number of handsome four, five and six story business blocks, costing from \$100,000 to \$300,000 each. Eleven lines of railroad center here, including two transcontinental roads. The street railroad system is probably superior to that of any city of equal population in the United States. There are about one hundred miles of street railroad track, nearly all electric

and cable. The valuation of property has risen to nearly \$50,000,000. The deposits in the city banks are over \$11,000,000. The business of the city has become so important that many San Francisco firms have found it necessary to open branches here, and several of the great railway systems of the country are considering the advisability of building extensions in this direction.

All this has been accomplished during the past thirteen years. Who shall say what the next thirteen years shall bring forth?

Reckoning only upon the present rate of increase—although it is a well-known fact that progressive cities, like snow-balls, grow at an ever increasing ratio—Los Angeles should have a population of 250,000 in 1907. By that



L. A. Eng. Co.

LOS ANGELES OF TO-DAY.

Waite Photo.

Looking down on First and Spring streets from the Court House.

time rows of villa residences, standing in beautifully kept grounds of from one to ten acres, will extend from the foothills back of Pasadena to the ocean. Several electric roads will run cars at frequent intervals from Los Angeles to Pasadena and to the ocean. Half a dozen more of the great railway systems of the country will have reached Los Angeles and found an outlet at the government deep water harbor, which by that time will have been completed. The Nicaragua canal will have been constructed, and vessels from all parts of the world will float in that harbor, loading and unloading products. Irrigation will have been immensely extended, and counterparts of Riverside, Pomona and Ontario will be found in dozens of places which are now covered with sage brush, and Los Angeles city will be the busy commercial metropolis of a territory containing over a million of inhabitants—a territory extending from Fresno county to New Mexico, and from Utah to Mexico.

In view of what has been accomplished in the past, who shall say that this is anything but a conservative view of the future of Los Angeles?

*Harry Ellington Brook*



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AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY JOURNAL, DESCRIPTIVE OF  
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

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**QUESTIONS ANSWERED.**—Specific information about Southern California desired by tourists, health seekers or intending settlers will be furnished free of charge by the LAND OF SUNSHINE Publishing Co. Enclose stamp with letter

### GOOD CHEER.

A striking evidence of the solid foundation upon which the prosperity of Los Angeles is based is furnished by the remarkable manner in which the city has withstood the depression that has prevailed throughout the country, and indeed throughout the world, during the past year. The bank panic of a year ago, which created such havoc in many cities, touched Los Angeles very lightly. It is true that several banks closed their doors temporarily, but they were soon doing business again, with one exception, and that was a bank which had been in a shaky condition for several years previous. Since that time the city has enjoyed a measure of prosperity that has astonished all who come here after traveling through the United States. Week after week while the bank clearings of the principal cities and of the country at large have shown a large falling off, Los Angeles has reported a considerable increase. Our wholesale houses are all doing a large and profitable business and extending the field of their operations. New tracts are being subdivided and placed upon the market. The real estate market generally is more lively than it has been for several years. Many of the buyers are our own people, who thus show their faith in the future of the city.

At no time since Los Angeles began its wonderful growth which has transformed it into one of the most attractive cities on the continent, were so many improvements under way as at the present time. In every part of the city, streets are being graded, sidewalks laid, and shade trees planted. The amount of building that is going forward is really remarkable, and excites the wonder of new arrivals, some of whom come with the idea that Los Angeles is still suffering from the collapse of the boom.

In short, it is not too much to claim for Los Angeles that it is to-day the most prosperous city of its size in the United States. What is true of Los Angeles city is in a general way true of all Southern California.

The resident of Southern California has certainly abundant grounds on which to base his hope and confidence. Through all the period when the rest of the country has suffered most acutely from industrial depression, the population of this section has continued to increase, as the annual school census and directory lists show.

The deciduous crops of last year, which was for the most part dried, brought excellent prices. The orange crop, though limited in quantity, gave the growers as a general rule very satisfactory returns, showing that the proper method of the marketing of the product, viz., through the associations, has at last been attained. The orange crop of next year promises to be very large, and will probably sell well. The deciduous crop of this year certainly ought to sell well, as the Eastern crop was in many sections a complete failure. Thus it would seem that the agricultural population of Southern California has no cause to complain of hard times.

It would not seem surprising if one of the results of the depression throughout the East were a large immigration of people into Southern California. This was the case in '74 and '75 after the panic of '73, and in '83 and '84. The natural result of such an upsetting as the industrial world has been suffering the last eighteen months is a general spirit of unrest and a desire for change of location. When things are prosperous, people are not disposed to change their place of residence, while under circumstances like the present it is not strange that they are tempted to try a new field for their efforts.

It is reasonable to expect that within the next two or three years Southern California will receive the most extraordinary wave of immigration that has ever yet set in this direction, with a great consequent development of its magnificent resources.

### A FIVE-DOLLAR LETTER.

We offer a prize of five dollars to the subscriber to the LAND OF SUNSHINE living in Southern California who sends us the best letter of five hundred to one thousand words, stating the reasons why he would rather live in Southern California than in any other part of the world. In our previous number we offered the same inducement to the Eastern subscriber sending us a letter of from 300 to 500 words, setting forth the best reasons for desiring to live in Southern California. On account of the strike the July number reached the East somewhat late, and we therefore hold the latter offer open until the 15th of the present month. The Eastern prize letter will be published in our September number, and the California letter in the October number.

### EASTERN LIBRARIES.

The plan we adopted early in June, of supplying leading Eastern libraries with the LAND OF SUNSHINE, is both meeting with great favor among the libraries and bringing excellent results. As we plan to eventually have a permanent file in all the leading libraries of the United States we shall be obliged to the libraries receiving the LAND OF SUNSHINE if they will promptly acknowledge having placed it on file.

## SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA AND THE STRIKE.

Probably no section of the territory covered by the recent railway strike suffered less real injury than Southern California. For twelve days the two great transcontinental systems, the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe, and all their local branches, remained tied up. The coast steamers, however, carried freight and passengers to and from San Francisco, and the Terminal and Redondo Beach lines kept open the connection to the ocean.

When the blockade to the East was finally broken, it was found that less injury had been done than was expected. A good many trainloads of potatoes were permanently sidetracked, but most of the fruit which would otherwise have been shipped green was dried by the growers instead. It is probable that this last has more of advantage than of loss for the ranchers. The prospect is good for fair prices in dried fruit, whereas the market for green fruit was inclined to be weak. The central and northern portion of the State suffered in this respect more severely than the south.

The most dangerous form of loss which a community can suffer in an affair like the recent strike is a loss of reputation through the folly and misbehavior of its people or the weakness of its authorities. Let it be recorded to the credit of Los Angeles and Southern California that no lawless acts of any consequence took place within its borders, and its people and authorities and the strongest and best of its newspapers arrayed themselves unequivocally on the side of law and order and good behavior. If we call attention to the different state of things that prevailed in the northern part of the State, it is not from any desire to speak ill of that section, but merely to correct an erroneous impression which may prevail in certain quarters to the effect that the State as a whole was lawlessly inclined. Eastern people sometimes forget that San Francisco and Los Angeles are as far apart as New York and Detroit, and that one should not be judged by the other. San Francisco and the northern section of the State possesses but one transcontinental railway line, while Los Angeles has two with good prospect of soon having a third. The Southern Pacific Company, which owns all the lines running into San Francisco, is very cordially hated by a large element of the people of that section; and the northern papers, with a few honorable and conspicuous exceptions, not only encouraged the strikers in their fight with the road, but also indirectly helped on the lawlessness which followed in the wake of the strike. Thus it happened that all the violations of law, the riots and disturbances that took place in the State in consequence of the strike were in the northern section.

The attitude taken by the people of Southern California through the entire difficulty showed that respect for law and order was practically a unanimous sentiment. The several thousand strikers in the city of Los Angeles when they gathered in public meeting expressed themselves in loyal terms, and the only anarchist who put in an appearance in the community was promptly arrested and thrown into jail. The directors of the Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade and Merchants Association held a joint meeting at the beginning of the trouble and declared in favor of a strict administration of the laws and the most

heartly support of legal authority. Similar action was taken in other Southern California cities.

There were not a few who believed the cause of the strikers to be a just one, but all were in favor of proceeding in accordance with the law. Therefore it is that we say Southern California has suffered no serious loss from the strike. The section has reason to congratulate itself on the fact that its people kept cool in a trying time and made a good record for themselves and the country.

## YOUR EASTERN FRIENDS.

Remember your friends who live east of the Rockies and who are interested in you and in Southern California. Send us one dollar and we will send them the LAND OF SUNSHINE for a year, together with a postal card like this:

OFFICE OF *Land of Sunshine.*  
LOS ANGELES CAL.

(Here appears your friend's name.)

(And Address.)

Dear Sir:

Your old friend, \_\_\_\_\_ who is  
(Your name)

now residing at \_\_\_\_\_ in Southern California,  
(Your home)

is anxious that you should know what a fine country this is, and he has subscribed for this periodical to be sent to you for \_\_\_\_\_ months. Your friend is well and prosperous, and seems to be glad he is here.

Respectfully yours,  
F. A. PATTEE & CO.

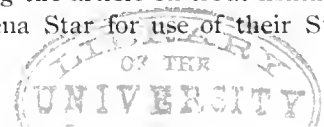
## OUR SUPPLEMENT.

We present as our supplement this month the home of Judge Chas. Silent, on Figueroa and Adams streets, one of the most charming locations and grounds in Los Angeles, and known in former days as Arboles de Pimiento (the pepper trees). The penwork adornment of the supplement is from the pen of Will E. Chapin, for many years special artist and correspondent of Frank Leslie's and other Eastern high class periodicals. Mr. Chapin and his wife, Lou V. Chapin (Olive Ohnet), one of the most notable of Western literary workers, have taken up their residence at Pasadena.

The Chamber of Commerce of Redlands is at work upon a pamphlet descriptive of the interests of that city and the surrounding section. The city of Redlands is one of the best advertised places on the coast, and the result shows itself in the high character of the immigration which it is receiving.

Owing to the removal of our printers (Kingsley-Barnes & Neuner Co.) to their new quarters, 123 S. Broadway, our August issue has been somewhat delayed. Better facilities and consequently better results will, however, atone for the delay.

We have to thank the Mount Lowe Echo for the use of the second cut illustrating the article on trout fishing in this issue. Also the Pasadena Star for use of their State map cut on page 63.



## EDUCATION IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

C. H. KEYES, President Polytechnic Institute, Pasadena.



I AM glad to comply with your request for a word upon the educational interests of Southern California. If I understand the mission of your journal, it is to tell to the chosen people of less favored climes the wondrous truth about Southern California, to the end that they may be prompted to make their homes with us.

We need more people of means and culture to insure a development worthy of our natural resources. Such people seek new homes, not alone to enjoy our peerless climate and inspiring scenery, but with the hope of finding here opportunity to give their sons and daughters the education which means highest cultivation and greatest power. This alone justifies as a business proposition the generous expenditure of money in Southern California in support of schools of all classes. This alone prompts the keen-sighted property owner without children to cheerfully pay his school taxes however large they may be.

I feel that one of the most promising signs of the times in this land of sunshine—and especially in that part known as Los Angeles County—is that while present conditions have prompted the inauguration of strong yet rational measures of economy in public service, there is heard no call for the reduction of school appropriations. The only demand is for the highest service in return for generous compensation.

Southern California is to be not a land of manufactures, nor primarily of trade, but it is to be the land of ideal homes. We should see to it then that it be impossible for a man to settle anywhere in among us without first-class elementary educational facilities for his children at his door, or be in easy reach of secondary institutions of a high grade. Aside from any ethical considerations of duty to the coming generation, this is the true business policy for every man who has any material interest in the land of sunshine.

And finally one of the strongest evidences to the Eastern observer, that one people are committed to this policy of thorough popular education and determined to make our country especially attractive to the most cultivated population, is found in the fact that this year of general depression has been characterized by large public school extension, by the development of many new high schools, and by the prosperous experience of all our worthy institutions of higher education.

Southern California attracts and will continue to attract men of talent and education from all parts of the country. We may not unreasonably look forward to the time when this section will be to the United States what Greece was at one time to the Old World—the home of culture and learning.

*C. H. Keyes.*

## WHY SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA IS PROSPEROUS.

SPENCER G. MILLARD, Republican Nominee for Lieut. Gov.



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA is justly celebrated for its superb climate and its perpetual sunshine; for its invigorating ocean breezes, and its beautiful scenery of mountain and valley; for its abundant water supply, and the fertility of its soil.

It is now becoming celebrated, also, for its prosperous cities, its thriving villages, its orchards and its vineyards, its seaside resorts, and its villa homes.

The building of the first transcontinental railway into Southern California awoke the city of Los Angeles from a sleepy adobe village. Its growth from that time was steady and continuous.

The building of the second transcontinental line into Southern California precipitated the boom of 1886-7. Then came the influx of Eastern people with their money, their push, their enterprise and their intelligence. The combination of these with the intelligence and the natural advantages already here transformed Los Angeles from a Spanish town into a beautiful, prosperous and American city; built up other cities and towns all over Southern California, and transformed great ranches of dry pasture land containing thousands of acres into ten, twenty and forty-acre tracts of irrigated land, dotted all over with orange and lemon groves, vineyards and deciduous orchards.

During the past year and a half, while commercial interests have been paralyzed and financial stringency has prevailed throughout most of the country, improvements have been going steadily on in Southern California.

The city of Los Angeles has been forging ahead in population and improvements. Fine blocks have been erected and more houses built than ever before in any like period. A splendid sewer system has been completed, equal to that of any city in the world, by which the sewage of the city is collected and carried to the ocean sixteen miles away, through an outfall sewer system, from which the water can be taken in the dry season to irrigate the lands lying between the city and the sea.

There are many elements which have contributed to the development and prosperity of Southern California, aside from its natural advantages and those already mentioned. The money which has been expended in liberally making known its resources has come back to us an hundred fold.

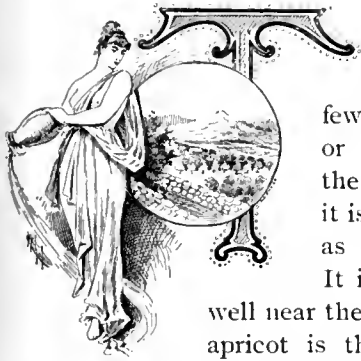
Another element has been the proverbial California pluck and enterprise of our citizens and their unlimited faith and confidence in the great possibilities and the future prosperity of this portion of the State.

With great natural advantages, and with a people intelligent and patriotic and loyal to the section in which they live, no limit can be placed upon its future prosperity.

*Spencer G. Millard*



## A SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SPECIALTY.



THE apricot is a specialty of Southern California, flourishing here as it does in few other sections of the world, or even of the State. Even in the northern part of the State it is not nearly so much at home as it is in Southern California.

It is one of the fruits that do well near the coast in this section. The apricot is the first fruit in the market after the strawberry and cherry.

Until California commenced to supply the Eastern market the apricot was practically an unknown fruit in this country. Although produced to a small extent in limited localities,

Thus the owner of a small orchard, who desires to economize in labor as far as possible, cannot do better than to devote one-half to apricots and the other half to peaches. The apricot, being the earliest ripening fruit we have, is well out of the way before any but the very earliest peaches mature. Thus there is no clashing of harvest seasons, and the force that was necessary to handle the apricots become available for handling the peaches in due time.

Besides the similarity in methods of cultivation that makes the apricot and the peach desirable in close juxtaposition, there is the same similarity in the methods of marketing the fruit. Apricots may be shipped East while fresh, may be canned, or they may be dried, just as the occasion demands. Exactly the same appliances are needed in each case as with peaches, and the same methods of preparation obtain for either canning or drying. Hence the best interests of economy are served by keeping these fruits



APRICOT ORCHARD, ALHAMBRA.

Waite Photo.

yet it was regarded as a great curiosity, and the greater number of residents of the East had never seen an apricot, let alone eaten one. Hence, when the California apricot orchards began, only a few years ago, to put their luscious, golden treasures into the markets of the East, this fruit quickly became a favorite, and now occupies a prominent position. While the apricot in every other locality except California is of delicate growth and requires much care and nursing to bring to maturity, here it ranks in hardiness with the peach, and requires no more attention than it. Almost the same requisites of soil and climate are essential to one as to the other, and hence these fruits are found growing side by side all over the State. Indeed, the area devoted to apricots is second only in extent to that utilized for peach growing. Besides thriving under similar conditions, one of the strongest reasons for combining the cultivation of these fruits is the fact that in ripening they do not interfere with each other to any appreciable extent.

side by side wherever practicable. It must not be inferred, however, that it is intended to assert that the apricot will thrive wherever the peach does. Such is not the case, although it is true that there are very extensive areas where both fruits seem thoroughly at home.

Great as is the favor accorded to the fresh fruit in the Eastern market, even more cordial has been the reception of the canned and dried product, not only in this country, but abroad. On the continent, wherever these have penetrated, the highest praise has been bestowed upon their excellent appearance and unsurpassed flavor. Already England has become an extensive consumer, and several car-load shipments of dried apricots made to that country during the past season are the commencement of a traffic which will undoubtedly assume large proportions.

*Worcester Edwards*

## THE EUCALYPTUS TREE.

ONE of the most striking features of a California landscape to those who come from the Eastern States is the rows and avenues of tall eucalyptus trees which are found in most of the cities, towns, villages, and surrounding many of the farms in the country.

The eucalyptus, which grows all over Southern California and is an object of curiosity to Eastern visitors, belongs to the myrtle tribe. There are one hundred and fifty varieties of the tree. They are nearly all natives of Australia and the Hawaiian Islands, and have already been introduced into most of the tropical and temperate countries of the world.

Two kinds have been chiefly cultivated — the red gum (*resinifera*), and the blue gum (*globulus*), which is better known. It is famous for its rapid growth, as it often makes an increase in height of from six to nine feet in one year. The tree continues growing at this rate until it has reached an enormous size.

In 1862, it is said, an Australian merchant desired to send to the London exhibition a specimen of the large growth eucalyptus, but no ship could be found long enough to carry the giant.

The products of this tree are numerous and varied. The wood of some varieties is valuable for carpenter and builder's uses. The gum or resin is employed in the manufacture of soaps, perfumes, lozenges, court-plaster, liniments, syrups, pomades, toilet vinegars, as well as many preparations used for artistic purposes, such as varnishing oils, veneer and tracing paper. There has been for some years established in Paris a store for the sale of eucalyptus perfumery.

But by far the most valuable and important property of this tree is its power over malaria. This quality is, perhaps, due to the aromatic oil which the tree contains, or more probably to the drainage effected by its roots. It has been proved in many countries in which the tree has been planted. In Algeria the cultivation of the tree has rendered many low-lying or marshy districts inhabitable, where, in the early years of French occupation, foreigners could not live on account of deadly fevers.

The eucalyptus was first planted in California in 1858, and now there are thought to be not less than 10,000,000 of these trees in the State.

The months of May and June are the best of the year for planting groves or avenues of the eucalyptus tree. There is a good profit in acres of eucalyptus groves, where the land cannot be well used for fruit or farm purposes. In some localities unusual profits have been reported from the sale of wood from such groves. Eucalyptus trees four years old yield forty to sixty cords of wood to the acre, selling at \$6 per cord, standing, or \$7 per cord cut into

four-foot lengths, on the ground. The income, therefore, is \$240 to \$360 per acre for the four years' growth, or \$60 to \$90 per acre a year. Immediately after the forest is cut down a new growth arises spontaneously, much more vigorous than the first growth, on account of the large roots already formed. Until recently the *eucalyptus globulus*, or blue gum, was the only variety that was extensively planted here, but of late the red gum and a number of other varieties have been introduced which, while not always growing quite so rapidly as the blue gum, make handsomer shade trees, not being so scrawny in their growth.

In form and color the eucalyptus also presents an interesting study. The trunk and branches of the younger growth are quadrangular in shape, while the leaves are broad and of a soft-grayish blue. As the tree matures the leaves become much narrower in comparison with their length, and are dark-green,

often tinted red, with a hard, smooth surface. After the first year the trunk and main branches assume more and more the roundness of other trees, until the mature tree stands straight and round as a ship's mast, though taller than the tallest.

There was at one time a manufactory of eucalyptus oil and other products of the tree in Los Angeles, but it was subsequently removed to Florence, five miles south of Los Angeles, where are some of the largest blue gum groves in this section. For pulmonary troubles and other affections of the mucous membrane the oil has become an excellent specific, and is also much used to disguise ill-odored drugs.



EUCALYPTUS BRANCH AND BLOSSOMS.

Waite Photo.



# AN IDEAL.

MRS. J. D. H. BROWNE, Pomona, Cal.

Fronting the east our house shall stand,  
On a table-land;  
With the mountains north, and  
south the sea,  
Our home shall be.

Its walls shall rise of the quarried  
rock,

Each goodly block

Spotted and veined with spar like snow—  
Wrought aeons ago.

Its rooms of the mountain pine shall be,  
That lordliest tree,  
Carven and smoothed so fair and fine,  
To show each line.

Wide doors to welcome many a guest,  
North, South, East, West;  
Large windows that shall frame the sea  
And the majesty  
Of the peaks that flush in the afterglow  
With their crowns of snow,  
And the purple shadow that abides  
In their rifted sides.

Climbing tendrils and clustering leaves  
Shall deck the eaves  
And roses, crimson-lipped, shall sigh  
As the breeze slips by  
And bears to the softly shadowed rooms  
Their faint perfumes.

There an immortal grace shall stand,  
From the old "Art land",  
Visions in marble wrought to teach  
What the soul can reach;  
And there the wise of every age  
From the deathless page,  
Shall show of all things deep and high  
To the searcher's eye,  
And give of all things great and good  
For the spirit's food.

There will we gather those that are  
In lands afar,  
Loved and longed for many a year,  
To be always near.

Great pines upon our velvet lawn  
Salute the dawn,  
And bend their heads with mystic signs  
As the day declines.

Our olives in long vistas gray  
Shall softly sway,  
And orange groves with spheres of gold  
Their wealth unfold.

Down in the valley fair and green,  
In shadow and sheen,  
Scattered and clustered, now and then,  
Lie the homes of men.

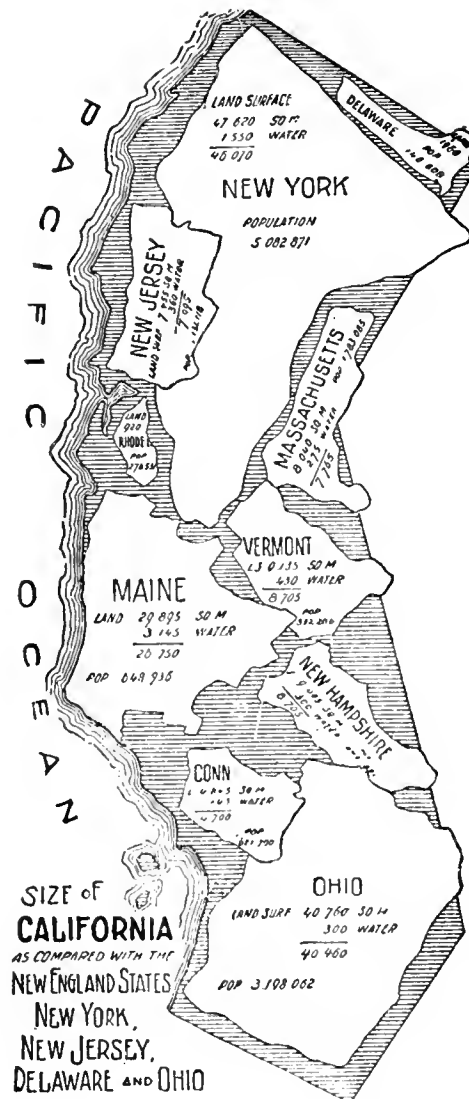
And spanning all, serene and high,  
The sunlit sky  
Rests, like the hollow of God's hand,  
O'er sea and land.

MRS. J. D. H. BROWNE.

# A GREAT STATE.

**F**EW outsiders and not very many of our people realize what a big State California is. The area in square miles is 156,591, and there is only one State in the Union which is larger, namely, Texas, which contains 274,356 square miles. California is twice as large as

the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, Vermont and Maine combined. Ohio is considered a good sized State, but it would take about four Ohios to make one California. California is about three times as large as Illinois or Michigan, or New York, or Pennsylvania, or Wisconsin. It is twice as big as Nebraska. Comparing California with some European countries, it is found that the State is in round figures 50 per cent larger than Austria and three times as large as England, 50 per cent larger than Italy and three-fourths the size of France or Germany.



Even the seven southern counties comprising what is known as Southern California are as large as many of the most important States of the Union. The total area of these seven counties is 44,901 square miles, which is 29 per cent of the area of the State. The States of Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Vermont could all be placed within the boundaries of Southern California and still leave 1154 square miles to spare.

There is room for a great many more people in California. There is not much fear that it will be over-populated for many years yet, especially when it is remembered that this State can support a greater population to the square mile throughout its arable area than any other State in the Union. It is irrigation which makes this possible. Here a family can make a good living on ten acres of irrigated land—a better one than on most quarter sections east of the Rocky mountains.

## SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA SCENERY.

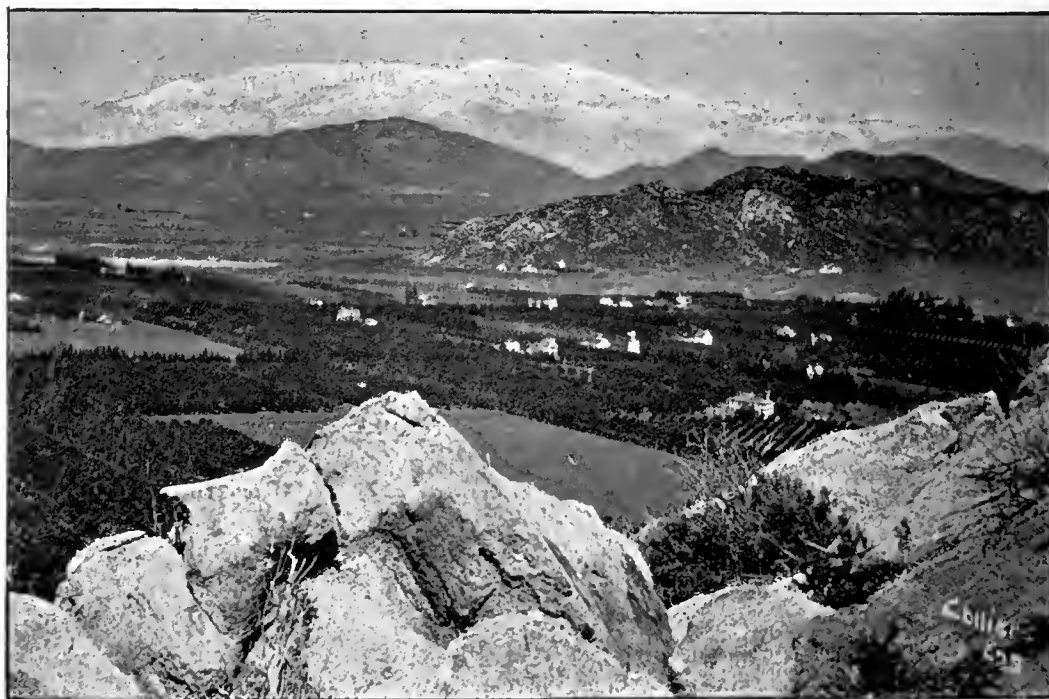


CHICAGO MAN who paid a visit to Southern California thus narrated to his friends, on his return, one peculiar phase of his experience: "It is a strange characteristic of those people there," he said—"an interesting but harmless hallucination—that each one believes he possesses from his own veranda the finest view in all Southern California. You visit at the house of some acquaintance in Pasadena, and early in the morning you are hauled out of bed and led out upon the porch, that your host may dilate to you on his view—and he speaks as though he owns every square inch of it, though his neighbor, one hundred feet away, has just as good a claim—and he asks if you ever saw anything as magnificent anywhere else in Southern California. Of course, you answer that you haven't. Then you go to see some one in Redlands, and he insists you should climb up through the attic, into his observatory that surmounts his house, in order that you may look out upon the grandest view in all Southern California. In San Diego some friend of your early youth captures you and takes you home to dinner, particularly, so he tells you, that you may notice his view—the finest in that part of the world. In the Montecito Valley, the same thing happens over again; and perhaps by this time you have become infected yourself, and you buy a few acres on some enticing knoll and way-lay everybody you can get hold of, and toil them, panting, to the top, that they may look out over mountain, foot-hill and bay, upon your own particular and individual view—which you feel is yours now by right of discovery. It is a queer country, but, after all, it is gratifying to find that there is some corner of the world where everyone seems to feel a contentment with his lot that arises almost to the dignity of a passion."

It is not remarkable that Southern Californians should be proud of the scenery of such a section as this. The great charm of Southern California lies in the variety of its scenery. There are sections where the grandeur of the mountains is perhaps more inspiring and rugged than in Southern California, but there are certainly few sections of the world where such a variety of scenery can be found within a short distance. Take, for instance, Los Angeles county, where from the ocean to the summits of the Sierra Madre is only about twenty-five miles in an air line. Within this distance may be found long, smooth ocean beaches, flower-bedecked plains, attractive little valleys,

rolling foot-hills covered with brush and flowers, cool, shady cañons and grand mountain tops, from which a view of the greater part of the county and some adjoining counties may be had. It is at mid-winter that this variety becomes more specially noteworthy, for at that time one may travel from the orange groves to the snow fields within half an hour, as was shown in the last number of the LAND OF SUNSHINE.

There is indeed no monotony about Southern California. Every hour of travel opens up a new variety of landscape, each of which the traveler thinks is more beautiful than the one which he has just left. In such a case comparisons are indeed odious. The only thing to do is to present some of the finest views from time to time and let the "intelligent reader" form his own opinion as to which is the most attractive scene. He will certainly find it a difficult matter to choose.



ENVIRONS OF RIVERSIDE.

The view presented on this page is one of the Riverside Valley. Riverside county, with a portion of the city of Riverside, as seen from Rubidoux Cañon. Riverside county itself offers a good example of varied scenery. Here may be found smiling valleys where at mid-winter the orange groves resemble a vast sea of green and gold, from which one may look up at the giant gray mountains fleeced with snow. In the upper regions of these mountains are great forests of pine, through the shady groves of which streams of clear, cold water trickle. Here are favorite camping grounds of the citizens from the valleys, where the July sun makes its power unpleasantly apparent. Then, there is the great Colorado Desert, a portion of which lies within the confines of Riverside county. A portion of this arid expanse is some two hundred feet below the level of the sea—a weird and forbidding region at present, with little but cacti to break the monotony of the landscape. Yet even here are found oases, where the visitor can get an idea of what the desert may become under the vitalizing touch of water.





# Orange and Lemon Groves

... ON

## "ARLINGTON HEIGHTS"

Riverside, Cal.

**RIVERSIDE** the greatest center of the Orange industry in America, is a city of elegant homes, grand scenery, fine schools, many churches, fine drives, shady walks, abundance of pure water, and a climate hardly equaled, never excelled in this country.

"Arlington Heights" (a part of Riverside) includes over six square miles of the finest Orange and Lemon land in the world; is high, smooth of surface, gently sloping, thoroughly drained, free from stones or gravel; an alluvial soil of great depth and richness.

To ARLINGTON HEIGHTS we invite the attention of the Home-seeker — the Capitalist — the searcher for a winter retreat, those in delicate health, and seekers of homes where beauty of location, comfort and profit are combined. For descriptive pamphlet, with valuable information on Orange and Lemon Culture, address

**THE RIVERSIDE TRUST CO. Limited,**  
RIVERSIDE, CAL.

In writing quote the "LAND OF SUNSHINE."

One of the artesian wells of the GAGE CANAL SYSTEM (flowing about 200 miner's inches of water), supplying water to the ARLINGTON HEIGHTS LANDS.

## PURE CALIFORNIA WINES

In order that my vintages may be placed before the consumer, I am prepared to forward to any part of the United States, for \$11.00, *Freight Free*, 2 cases of Pure California Wines, consisting of 24 bottles, 5 to the gallon, comprising the following varieties:

6 bottles Port, 6 bottles Angelica,  
6 bottles Sherry, 4 bottles Muscatel,  
2 bottles Old Grape Brandy.

These wines are the Pure Grape Juice, are neatly labelled and well packed and especially adapted for Family and Medicinal Use. You will find them a strengthening and nourishing beverage.

I recommend the Port as a good blood making wine, and generally used for Sacramental purposes, as the quantity of alcohol it contains is very small. It is also put up in 16 gallon kegs and delivered freight free for \$24 00.

I should like you to give my vintages a trial, on condition that after you have received them and are satisfied with their quality you can remit.

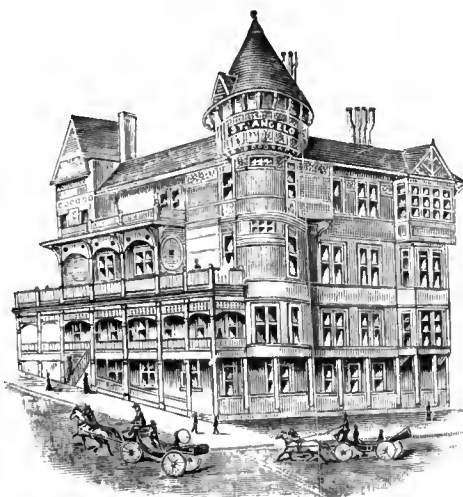
When writing for quotations mention this paper.

Address all orders to

**H. J. WOOLLACOTT,**

124-126 North Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

## The St. Angelo Hotel



**Grand Avenue and Temple Street**  
LOS ANGELES

Under new management. Delightfully located, only five minutes walk from business center. All OUTSIDE, SUNNY ROOMS. Lowest rates in the city for the accommodations. One of the best Family and Tourist Hotels in California. Free 'Bus.

W. W. BEACH, Manager.

**MANZANA COLONY** For advertisement about Liebre Ranch, Manzana and Almendro Colonies, and the West End of Antelope Valley, see page 24. Persons can obtain information about these places at the office of the Companies, 401-403 Stimson Building, cor. Spring and Third Sts., Los Angeles. An illustrated pamphlet has been published, giving many interesting particulars. This will be sent free on application. Excursions are made to the Valley about every week.

CHAS. H. SMITH.

THOS. T. HAMMER.

**HAMMER & SMITH,**  
PUBLISHERS

205 NEW HIGH STREET, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

## Daily Hotel Gazette

The only daily hotel journal on the Pacific Coast. It contains items of interest to all hotel men.

A desirable advertising medium for those who wish to reach the hotel proprietors of the Pacific Coast.

Official organ of the Southern California Hotel Association.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE:

One Year, in advance	.. .. .	\$5.00
Six Months, "	.. .. .	2.50
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## Southern California Railway Advertiser

The only advertising medium on trains of the great Santa Fe System on the Pacific Coast. On twelve to fifteen trains daily. Reaches 100,000 travelers annually.

No better medium exists by which to reach the traveling public on the Pacific Coast.

Advertising rates in these journals made known upon application. Sample copies sent.

## BUREAU OF INFORMATION

Reliable statements concerning all the prominent Hotels, Summer and Winter Resorts and Sanitariums on the Pacific Coast; the best routes for reaching them, and the cost; their rates, special attractions, etc., free of cost to all who are interested. Time tables of railways furnished. Enclose stamps for reply when writing.

205 NEW HIGH STREET, LOS ANGELES, CAL.



### Condensed Information Regarding Southern California.

The section generally known as Southern California comprises the seven counties of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Orange, Riverside, San Diego, Ventura and Santa Barbara. The total area of these counties is 44,901 square miles, which is 29 per cent of the area of the State, or larger than the combined area of Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Vermont. The coast line extends north-west and south-east a distance of about 275 miles. Within this area there is a remarkable variety of climate, soil and topography. In winter one can travel on foot in three-quarters of an hour from orange groves to snow fields. The population in 1890 was 201,352.

LOS ANGELES, the leading county of Southern California, has an area of about 4,000 square miles, some four-fifths of which is capable of cultivation, with water supplied. The shore line is about 85 miles in length. The population increased from 33,881 in 1880 to 101,454 in 1890. Horticulture is the principal industry. There are over 1,500,000 fruit trees growing in the county.

Los Angeles city, the commercial metropolis of Southern California, 15 miles from the coast, has a population to-day of about 75,000. Eleven railroads center here. There are about 100 miles of graded and graveled streets, and 11 miles of paved streets. The city is entirely lighted by electricity. There is a \$500,000 court house, a \$200,000 city hall, and many large business blocks. The residences are mostly surrounded by beautiful gardens.

The other principal cities are Pasadena, Pomona, Whittier, Azusa, Downey, Santa Monica, Redondo and San Pedro.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY is the largest county in the State. Most of the area is mountain and desert. Much of the latter can, however, be reclaimed, with water from the mountains. Population about 20,000. In the mountains are minerals and timber. The county is traversed by two railroads. Fine oranges are raised.

San Bernardino city, the county seat, is a railroad center, with about 5,000 people. The other principal places are Redlands, Ontario, Colton and Chino.

ORANGE COUNTY was segregated from Los Angeles county in 1889. Area 671 square miles; population, in 1890, 13,589. Much fruit and grain are raised. Most of the land is arable, and there is a good supply of water.

Santa Ana, the county seat, is an attractive place, with a population of 5,000. Other cities are Orange, Tustin, Anaheim and Fullerton.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY was created in 1893 from portions of San Bernardino and San Diego counties. Area 7,000 square miles; population about 14,000. It is an inland county.

Riverside, the county seat, is noted for its extensive orange groves and beautiful homes.

Other places are South Riverside, Perris and San Jacinto.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY is a large county, the most southern in the State, adjoining Mexico. Much of the area is at present desert. Population about 30,000. There are mountains 10,000 feet above, and depressions 250 feet below sea level, furnishing every variety of climate. That of the coast region is remarkably mild and equable. Irrigation is being rapidly extended. Fine lemons are raised near the coast, and all other fruits flourish.

San Diego city, on the bay of that name, is the terminus of the Santa Fe railway system, with a population of about 17,000. Across the bay is Coronado Beach with its mammoth hotel. Other cities are National City, Escondido, Julian and Oceanside.

VENTURA COUNTY adjoins Los Angeles county on the north. It is very mountainous. There are many profitable petroleum wells. Apricots and other fruits are raised, also many beans. Population in 1870, 10,071.

San Buenaventura, the county seat, is pleasantly situated on the coast. Population 2,500. Other cities are Santa Paula, Hueneme and Fillmore.

SANTA BARBARA is the most northern of the seven counties, with a long shore line. There are many rugged mountains in the interior, about one-fifth of the 1,450,000 acres being arable. Semi-tropic fruits are largely raised, and beans in the northern part of the county.

Santa Barbara, the county seat, is noted for its mild climate and rare vegetation. It is located on a sloping mesa, facing the ocean and islands, with mountains in the rear, and foot-hills studded with live-oaks. Population about 6,000. Other cities are Lompoc, Carpinteria and Santa Maria.

# ESCONDIDO

The Largest Inland Town in

SAN DIEGO COUNTY  
CALIFORNIA

Among the many beautiful and promising valleys of Southern California, none are more favorably known than that of Escondido.

Situated at an elevation of seven hundred feet above the sea, and with an intermediate country sloping to the ocean, the climate is delightful and healthful. The soil is deep and good; all crops known to Southern California being raised to advantage, while the many fruits for which the State is celebrated are grown to perfection.

## THE TOWN OF ESCONDIDO

The terminus of a branch of the Santa Fe R.R. is a beautiful village, liberally supplied with churches, schools, stores, a fine hotel, banks, newspapers, etc., etc.

Lands are sold at very reasonable prices, \$50.00 per acre for good land, with water.

Abundance of pure mountain water to be carried to the whole valley.

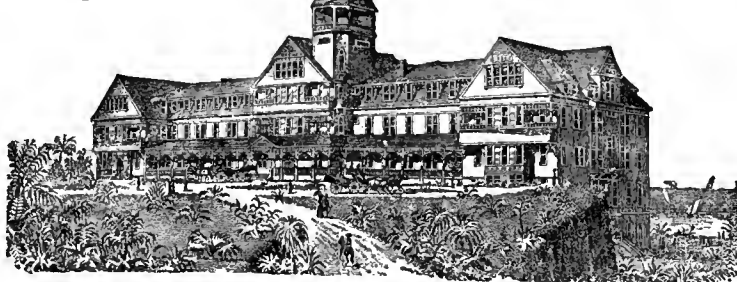
## ESCONDIDO LAND AND TOWN CO.

SAN DIEGO.

J. GRUENDIKE, President. JERRY TOLES, Manager.  
San Diego, Calif.

*The Land of Sunshine* is the title of a new publication devoted to the interests of Southern California. It is an elegant pamphlet of twenty-four pages and cover, 9 by 12 inches in size, and copiously illustrated with half-tone engravings. P. A. Walter & Co., 144 South Main street, Los Angeles, California, are the publishers, and the printing is done by the Kingsley, Barnes & Neuner Company, whose excellent work we recently had occasion to notice. The publication is deserving of commendation, and reflects great credit on all concerned in its getting up. *Inland Printer*

# Hotel Arcadia



is situated directly on the Beach. 30 minutes ride from Los Angeles. 10 minutes to Mammoth Wharf. On street car line to Soldiers' Home. Convenient to North Beach Bath Houses. Hot Salt Water Baths. First-class Orchestra in attendance. Every amusement and comfort found at popular seaside resorts.

SANTA MONICA, CAL.

## Questions Answered.

Rain falls in the winter, but seldom for more than three or four days at a time, the intervals being warm and sunny. The average rainfall for the year is 18¾ inches.

Epidemic diseases, poisonous insects, tornadoes, cyclones and thunder storms are conspicuous by their absence. It is twenty years since there was an earthquake severe enough to break crockery.

All productions of Eastern and Northern States can be grown here, besides those of semi-tropical and many of tropical countries.

All crops, except citrus fruits, are successfully grown without irrigation, although many crops do better with it.

Water is obtained for irrigation from artesian wells, from streams, and from large irrigation plants, including dams and supply-pipes.

The orange is the chief horticultural crop. California navel oranges bring 25 per cent more than the best Florida fruit. Southern California shipped about 7,000 carloads of oranges last season, worth over \$3,500,000.

Budded orange trees bear a small crop four years after planting, increasing rapidly thenceforth; they yield one crop a year; land for oranges costs from \$150 to \$350 an acre; cost of trees and setting out an orchard, \$100 to \$150 an acre; care of a bearing orchard, \$15 to \$30 per acre annually.

One man can care for twenty acres of bearing orange orchard. The necessary experience is easily acquired. Insect pests have been mastered and are kept in check by ordinary attention and diligence.

Barley yields 18 to 50 bushels per acre; wheat, 12 to 35; oats, 10 to 70; corn, 40 to 100 bushels without irrigation, 60 to 120 bushels with irrigation.

Small fruit and other crops can be raised between orchard-trees while the trees are growing.

Among general farming crops raised are beans, alfalfa, peanuts and potatoes. Alfalfa, irrigated, can be cut from five to eight times a year, yielding from six to ten tons of hay, worth \$12 to \$14 a ton.

A comfortable house of from four to six rooms, in a good neighborhood in Los Angeles, convenient to car line and a mile or two from the business center, may be rented at from \$8 to \$25 per month.

Ten acres of good land, with water, will support an average family comfortably in Southern California.

It does not pay to ship bulky household goods and farming implements to Southern California.

Los Angeles is the principal city of Southern California, and its commercial metropolis. Present population about 65,000, situated between sea and mountains, about fifteen miles from each.

The present is a good time to buy land, for the bottom has been reached and prices are already stiffening. Prices will never be lower than they are now.

## Southern California Hotel Association.

Official Headquarters, 205 New High St., Los Angeles.

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THEO. POINDEXTER, MGR.

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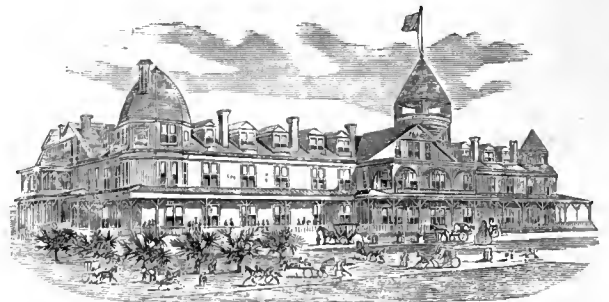
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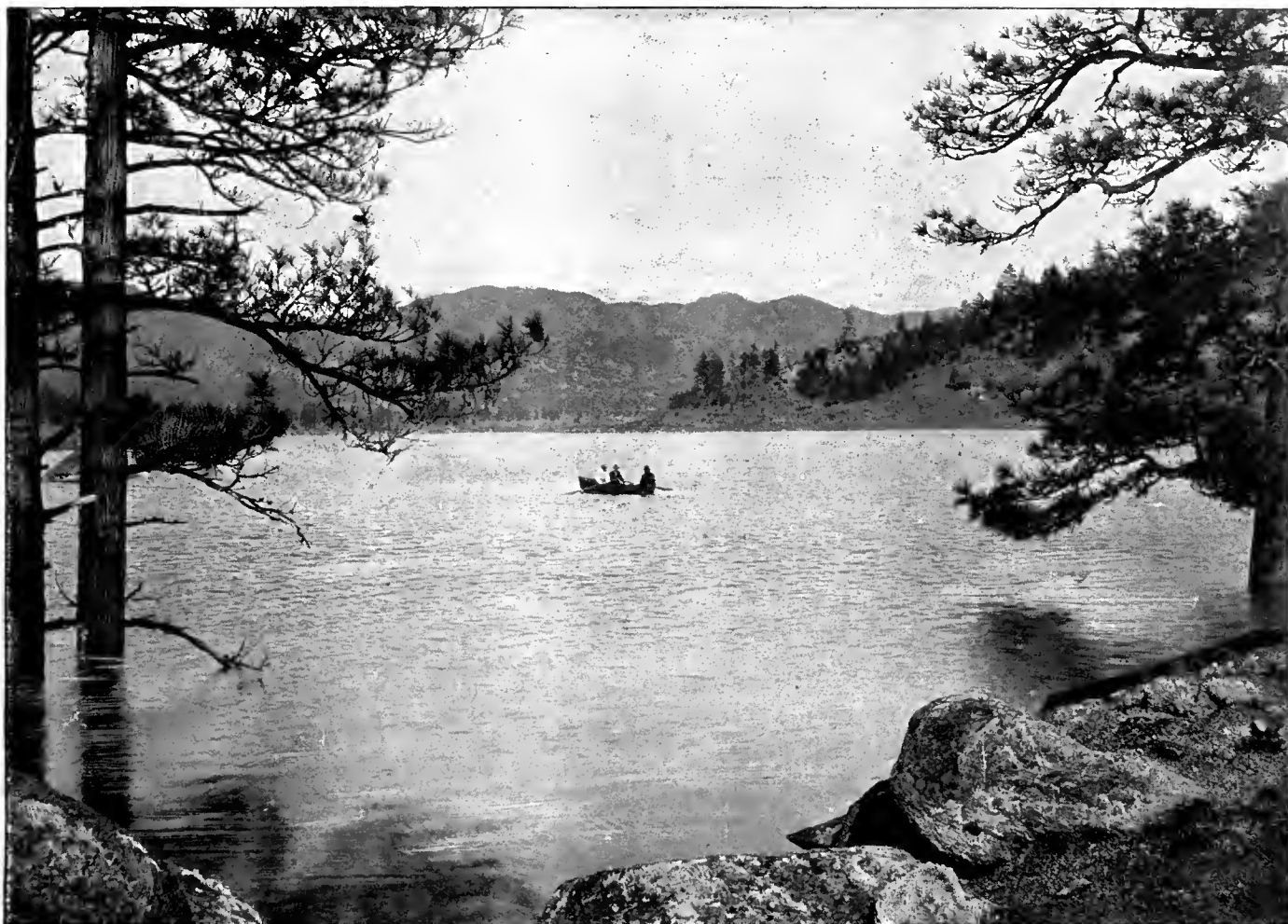
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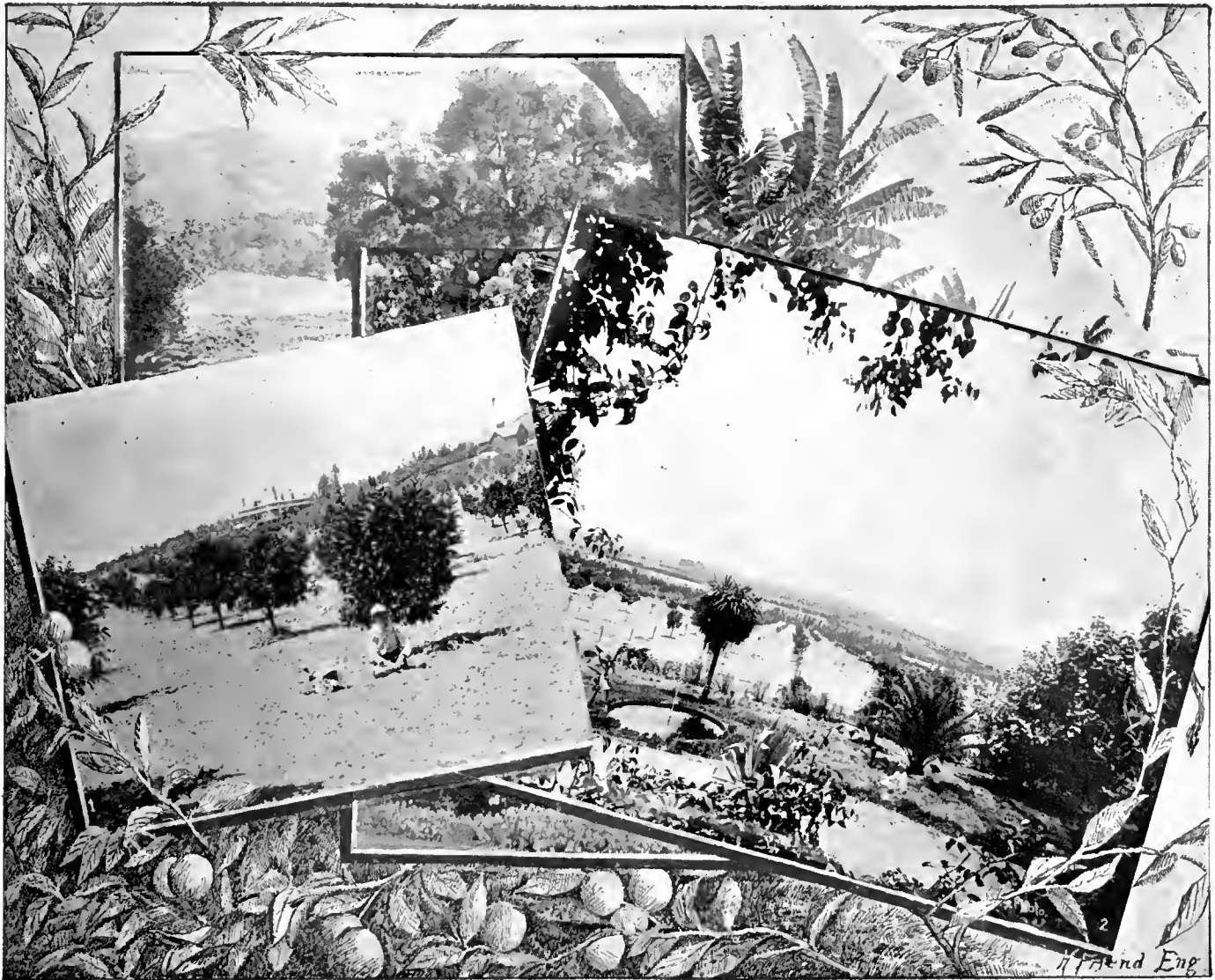
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

SEPTEMBER, 1894

## A MODEL SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COUNTRY HOME.

THE illustrations on this page are views taken at the home of H. C. Dillon, Esq., District Attorney of Los Angeles County, in the suburbs of Alamitos, near Long Beach. A visit to this beautiful place is most interesting, as showing how in this favored section life on a

vats on the low land, after which it is used as a fertilizer. The porches, windows and shade trees are arranged with the one idea of securing the maximum of comfort. Outside of the kitchen a cooler has been built, where a constant draft of cold air makes ice unnecessary for the preservation of milk, butter, meat, and other things that are usually kept in refrigerators. An electric battery lights the lamps



S. Borglum Design.

THE HOME OF H. C. DILLON.

Waste Photo.

### "LOS CERRITOS."

1. Looking toward the Home Place. 2. View from the house across Alamitos toward Long Beach.

farm may be made attractive, and how, at comparative small cost, one may be surrounded with all the comforts of city life.

By placing a reservoir on the highest point of land, Mr. Dillon has secured water under pressure sufficient to extinguish fires, run a lawn sprinkler and furnish hot and cold water to every room in the house. By means of an inexpensive machine he lights the house and barn by gas. A sewer takes the drainage of the house and barn to settling

and rings the bells. Water runs in pipes to every part of the orchards and labor saving devices are found on every side. Mr. Dillon has made himself a public benefactor by showing how the conveniences and luxuries of city life may be enjoyed in the country. He also furnishes a demonstration of the entire feasibility of discharging the business duties of the day in the city and afterward enjoying the quietude of a country home.

## BY THE SEASIDE.



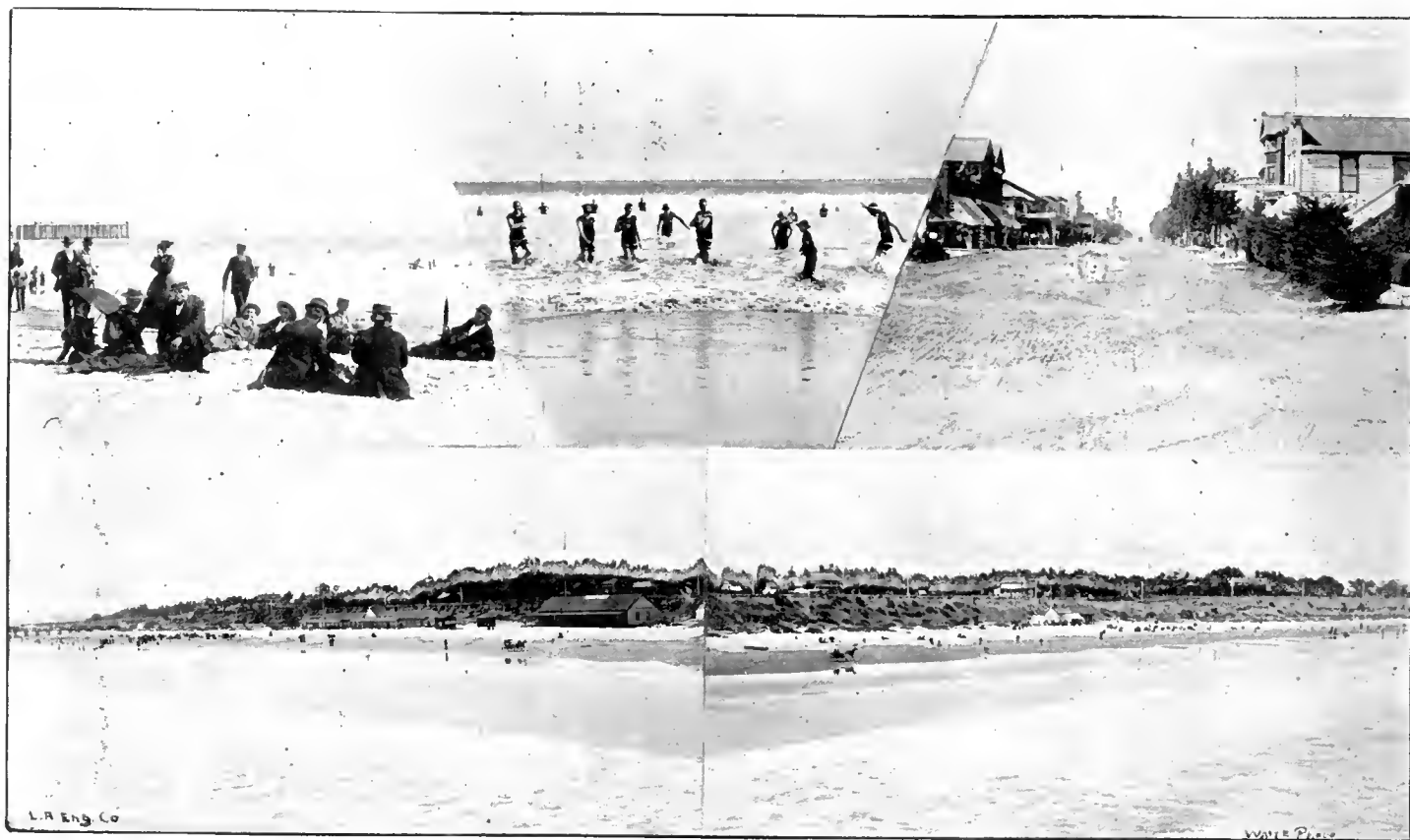
WHILE there may be seaside resorts in Los Angeles county which are better known to the visitor from other sections, and which at present attract larger crowds of pleasure-seekers on

Sundays and holidays than Long Beach, yet in certain respects this beautiful little seaside town is ahead of all its competitors.

Families who desire a quiet resort, comparatively free from the noise and bustle incidental to large crowds of transient visitors and the saloon element, find at Long Beach just what they seek. It is this that has caused many citizens of Los Angeles to send their families to Long Beach

figure of speech. However this may be, it is certainly a grand stretch of ocean front, whether for driving or bathing, or for simply sitting around on the sand. It falls so gradually—about one foot in thirty—that from high to low tide a width of over 200 feet or more is uncovered, entirely free from stones and so solid that carriage wheels scarcely make a mark upon the smooth and solidly packed sand. One of the attractions of this beach is a long belt of small clams, containing tons of these palatable shell fish, which the residents and visitors scoop up in buckets and which are sacked and shipped to Los Angeles.

Considering the fact that Long Beach is only about 12 years old, and that the real development of the town has only extended over a period of two or three years, the progress which has been made in that short time is really remarkable and promises great things for the future. The



SCENES AT LONG BEACH.

during the summer months, while they run down to visit them from Saturday to Monday, or every evening. Should the growth of the town continue much longer at the present rate it will, it is true, cease to be altogether the quiet and restful place that it has been in the past, for business and activity are coming in with increasing population and commercial importance; but it will continue to be a favorite resort for families, for the people of Long Beach are careful of the reputation of their beautiful town, and will never tolerate anything like rowdyism.

The chief attraction of Long Beach is that from which it takes its name—a smooth, level stretch of sand which extends seven miles in front of the town, and which the residents proudly claim to be the finest beach in the county. Some of them even go so far as to claim that it is the finest in the world, which must be regarded more or less as a

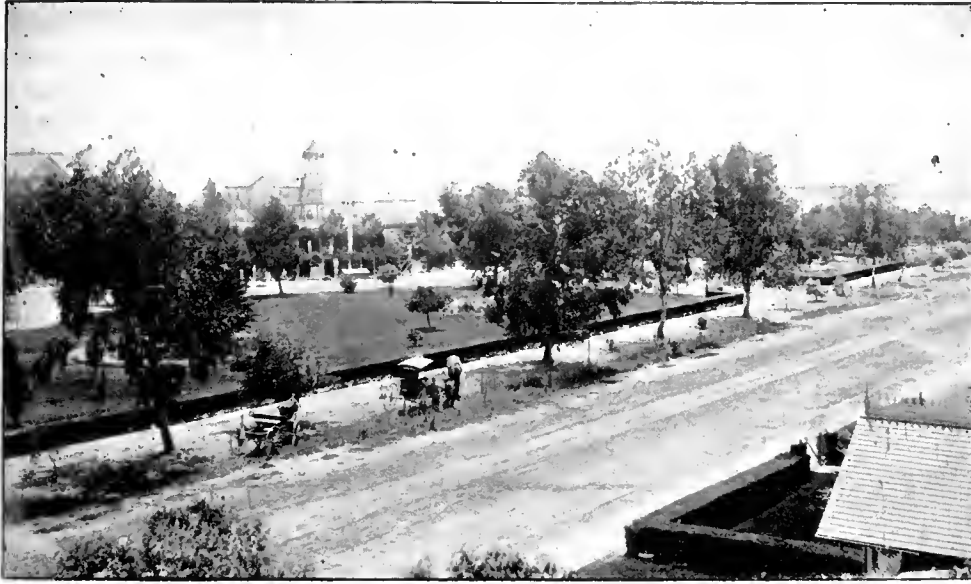
most important improvement that has been made during the past few years is the building of a substantial wharf, for which bonds of \$15,000 were voted two years ago. The wharf is 1760 feet long, with an L, 200 feet long, and reaches a depth of 28 feet of water at low tide. This has enabled Long beach to take its place among the commercial ports of Southern California. The wharf also gives visitors an excellent opportunity to fish. Large quantities of fine fish are caught from the wharf, and those that are not consumed at home are shipped to Los Angeles.

An attraction of Long Beach is the permanent location there of the Chautauqua Assembly of Southern California, many thousands of people attending the annual meetings of this society in July and August. There are also camp-meetings of Methodists, and a number of other religious denominations frequently meet here during the summer.



The visitor to this charming resort need never be at a loss for occupation. In addition to the excellent fishing, there are several bath-houses, and a pavilion on the beach,

communication with the outside world. Two railroads connect the town with Los Angeles and with San Pedro, and a number of passenger trains are run each way every day, with additional trains on Sunday.



LONG BEACH—IN FRONT OF THE PARK.

while a number of interesting excursions can be made into the surrounding country. The scenery along the coast in the neighborhood of Long Beach is remarkably fine, embracing a constant succession of varying views of ocean and mountain. Across the bend of the bay is seen the light-house on Point Firmin, about a dozen miles away; the broad surface of the tranquil ocean is dotted with sails of pleasure and fishing boats, and thirty miles to the southward rise the peaks of Santa Catalina island.

From a commercial standpoint, also, the location of Long Beach is an advantageous one. It is only about twenty miles south of Los Angeles and five miles from San Pedro, the leading port of Southern California. At San Pedro it is expected that the Government will shortly commence the creation of a deep-water harbor, at the expense of several million dollars. Long Beach will certainly share in the increased activity which will result from this great improvement.

Long Beach is favorably situated in regard to railroad

cottonwood trees") is an old Spanish grant, confirmed by the United States to Don Abel Stearns in 1855, and contained six square leagues. In 1886 the present owners cut up a portion of the rancho into small tracts, adjoining Long Beach on the east, and there are now nearly one hundred of these in cultivation with orange and lemon, peach, fig and other trees in bearing, besides blackberries, raspberries and strawberries. The home of H. C. Dillon, the county attorney, some two miles back on the hill slope, is presented on the foregoing page. There are other fruit farms of smaller area, and it appears likely that Long Beach will before long



LONG BEACH—THE WHARF.

rival San Diego and the Cahuenga Valley as successful fields for the cultivation of the lemon.

R. N. T.

### PROFITABLE PEARS.

IN the vicinity of several of the old missions may yet be seen numbers of aged but thrifty pear trees, planted eighty to a hundred or more years ago by the founders of those establishments. Though subject to neglect which would long since have been fatal to any but the hardiest growth, though years have elapsed since even so much as a pretense has been made at their cultivation, they still stand, thrifty and productive monuments of the perfect adaptability of the soil and climate to this fruit.

With these examples to encourage them, the horticulturists of California have from the commencement favored the pear, and as a rule their efforts have been well rewarded. The size, appearance and flavor of the California-grown fruit are so superior to the bulk of the eastern product that a large business has grown up in the shipment of pears to the



PEAR ORCHARD NEAR LOS ANGELES, CAL.

East. There is no fruit that stands shipping for long distances so well as the pear. To be at its best it needs to be gathered before the first appearance of mellowness sets in, and a week or ten days of storage in a cool, uniform temperature brings it to perfection. These conditions can be obtained exactly in the gathering and shipment of pears to the East from California, as the journey is usually just long enough to bring the fruit in the best condition at its destination, after having been gathered while hard enough to withstand the rough handling of the long journey without damage.

The pear is a favorite fruit with canners, and thousands of cases are put up each season, which are disposed of readily and unquestionably with profit. Considerable quantities are dried, and, in this condition, when properly sulphured so as to preserve the natural color, it is one of the most attractive and highly esteemed of our orchard products.

The Bartlett is the standary variety adhered to uniformly by growers, and while other kinds, such as the late Winter-

nella, are cultivated to some extent, nine-tenths of the acreage is undoubtedly devoted to this well-known species. One point about the pear that makes it a favorite in many localities where the soil is naturally moist, is that it possesses peculiarly resistant powers against the influence of a superabundance of moisture. This has led of late years to the very extensive planting of the pear in sections where the apricot and peach had been unsuccessful, and this now well understood fact will make the pear a perpetual favorite in many extensive localities.

The accompanying illustration, taken after some twenty tons of fruit had been gathered from the trees, is from the pear orchard of Oglevie, Alward & Eames, in the southern suburbs of Los Angeles.

The returns from this fruit ranch will serve to answer some of the numerous inquiries we receive from our eastern readers concerning deciduous fruit raising in Southern California. The ranch comprises twenty acres, five acres of which is set with alternate rows of apricot and peach trees, ten acres to Bartlett and Winternella pears, and five acres to prunes. The peach trees, which are becoming somewhat crowded out by the more vigorous apricot, yield twenty to twenty-five tons of peaches, which bring \$15.00 per ton at the cannery. The apricot trees on the same five acres yielded this year 104½ tons of green fruit, 80 tons of which were sold to the cannery for \$18.50 at the orchard or \$20.00 delivered, while the balance of the yield sold when dried for eight and

ten cents per pound. As the pear trees, though occupying twice the acreage of the apricot trees, are not as old or large as the latter, their yield this year will be about the same tonage as that of the apricot. Of the twenty tons of pears already gathered, some seven tons have been sold and shipped East at \$20.00 per ton, thus indicating a return from the ten acres in pears of \$2,000. The prune season is not sufficiently advanced to quote prices, but last year's yield from this five acres was 30 tons and brought from five to seven cents per pound dried. The next return from the entire twenty acres can be fairly calculated this year at \$3,500.

With better organization and more canneries still greater returns can be relied upon from deciduous fruit raising in Southern California.

*Noxace Edwards*

## THE PADRES AND THE INDIANS.



UCH discussion has taken place among California antiquarians over the question of the relationship of the Mission fathers to the Indians under their control. Were the Indians practically slaves, or were they free-men? Were they ill-treated?

Were the effects of the fathers' teachings beneficial, or otherwise? Was the destruction of the Mission system by the Mexican government justifiable, or was it a cruel wrong to deserving missionaries and their hopeful flock?

As there are not a few persons still living in California whose memory runs back to the Mission era, it may seem strange that an absolute verdict cannot be promptly rendered on these questions. The same might be said, however, of things that are happening in this country to-day, about which there is the widest difference of opinion shown by the press and the people. Time is required to give to the events of history their true perspective. It was not until the generation of the Mission era had passed away, and the prejudice and ill-feeling engendered by the acts of secularization forgotten, that a just verdict was possible on the work of the padres among the Indians.

The Mission era began with the founding of San Diego in 1769, and lasted until the State came under American control, in 1848. It is true that secularization—by which is meant the seizing of mission land and live-stock by the civil authorities—had taken place some eight or ten years before the latter date, but during those years the friars were endeavoring—with some success—to maintain their power over the Indians in spite of their loss of prestige and of lawful authority. On the eastern coast of the continent great events were transpiring during the period of eighty years. A new nation was carving its place into history; steam, the industrial giant of the nineteenth century, had grown out of his swaddling cloths; iron roads of commerce and travel were stretching their way across the country. But through all the conflict and uproar California slept peacefully in the simple dream-like life of its Missions.

In the year 1820 the Mission system was at its height. Thirty thousand Christianized Indians were gathered in villages about the nineteen Missions. The church build-

ings were large, and, for their time and location, architecturally elegant, as the ruins that are left us demonstrate. Ownership of land was in those times a little vague, but the Missions controlled and cultivated ranchos of several thousand acres about each establishment, while their cattle roamed for miles in every direction. Of the latter it was estimated that there were in the neighborhood of 800,000 head, including sheep, beeves and horses. The sale of hides and tallow and of agricultural products to trading-vessels brought the padres some revenue in coin; and indeed the army which was stationed in California was in the main clothed and subsisted from drafts on the Missions, which were generally spoken of as loans, and which at this end of the Mission period amounted in the aggregate to about a million dollars.

Thus it would appear that the system, whatever its merits or faults may have been with reference to the Indians, was at least prosperous from a worldly point of view. The padres were undoubtedly good managers. We do not read

of the Indians under their protection ever suffering for want of food. Those who have survived to the present love to tell with many expressive waggings of the head of the good old times when the Mission fathers ruled the country—for to them the padres were the real rulers.

The California Indian in his natural state is one of the lowest of the human kind. Vancouver compares

him to the inhabitant of Van Dieman's Land, and Humboldt likens him to the Bushman of Australia. Between the California Digger and the original Iroquois or Mohican there is a greater gulf than lies between the Arab and the Englishman. When discovered by the padres, he was almost naked, half-starved, living in filthy little hovels built of tule, speaking a meager language broken up into as many different and independent dialects as there were tribes, having no laws and few definite customs, cruel, simple, lazy and—in one word which best describes such a condition of existence—wretched. There are some forms of savage life that we can admire; there are others that can only excite our disgust. Of the latter was the California Indian.

The Franciscan fathers, although they came to the country as religious enthusiasts, burning to plant the cross of their faith in the wilderness of the New World, and risking death from privation and savage assault, were, nevertheless, as their subsequent life showed, a peculiarly practical and sensible body of men. Although possessed of powerful



SAN GABRIEL, MISSION.

Waite Photo.

religious sentiment, they were not at all sentimental in their judgment on every-day affairs. The Indian problem did not present itself to them as a complicated affair, calling for debates, doubts and discussions. They had come to the country to convert the Indians to Christianity, and they proceeded to convert them, much as a man who has the tools and the proper materials and the necessary skill sets to work to build a house. An early writer on this period expresses surprise at the ease and rapidity with which conversions were accomplished—often, he says, in six or eight lessons. The Indians were captured as prisoners of war—which was logical enough—for with the padres had come soldiers to conquer the country and bring it under the dominion of Spain. The captives were shown other Indians—neophytes, as the converts were called—who were contentedly at work in the fields, comfortably clothed and housed and well fed, and they were told that all these privileges would be theirs if they would learn their lessons and behave themselves. Then the padres, who had acquired the language of the Indians—some of them speaking ten or twelve different dialects—taught them a few prayers and a short catechism of bare essentials, showed them how to cross themselves, and the work was done. The new converts attended service until familiar with its simple ritual, were then baptized and their names entered upon the great register of the Mission.

It has been asserted with much gravity, by certain writers on this period, that such conversions could not have been genuine, and that beneath the surface the Indians were pagans still. The question is hardly worth discussion. The limitations on the Indian's intellect made his religion at best a matter of pure faith, accepted on the *ipse dixit* of the padre. As a matter of fact, the original conversion of most of the countries of Europe to the Christian faith was accomplished after much the same fashion as that of the Mission Indians.

Once entered as a neophyte the Indian was taught farming, or some useful form of handicraft. He worked eight or ten hours a day under an overseer, who was usually a Spaniard, but not infrequently one of his own people who had shown special proficiency in the work. As a rule there were only three or four padres to each Mission. They must have been managers of exceptional capacity to control establishments of such magnitude with so little friction and

such continuous prosperity. When one examines the more elaborate church structures, such as are pictured in these pages of the LAND OF SUNSHINE, he is at a loss to comprehend how they could have been erected in a wild country where there were no foundries, saw-mills, tool supplies, or any source, short of several months' sea voyage distant, where many of the necessities of building could be secured. His wonder is not diminished when he learns that the only labor used in the work was that of ignorant, unskilled savages, who were directed by priests presumably but ill-informed on subjects of architecture and building. The Mission buildings are not the only evidence of the faithful-

ness with which the Indians labored for the padres, and the skill with which the latter guided their efforts. Great irrigating ditches were constructed of stone and cement; handsome fountains full of crude but ambitious workmanship surrounded the churches; paintings hung upon the walls; statues filled the niches of the sanctuary; there were handsomely carved chairs and benches for the use of the friars, and delicately wrought goblets and dishes of silver. All these were the work of the Indians. The ten or twenty thousand cattle at each Mission were tended by them, and the granaries were filled with wheat and barley they had planted, reaped and threshed.

Were they slaves? Not more so than most of the inhabitants of half-civilized countries. Freedom is rather a relative than an absolute term. Labor leaders of our own day are accustomed to tell us that many American workmen are little better than slaves, for the reason that they earn barely enough to keep them from starving. In return

for their labor the Indians were given all the food they and their families needed, fuel and clothes, good adobe houses to keep them comfortable, and an allotment of land, which last our own enlightened government saw fit to take away from them. They were not bought and sold like the Southern negroes. They were compelled to work, and were flogged for laziness and insubordination. Under our laws we imprison for vagrancy, thus in theory—unfortunately not in fact—compelling our people to work. If the Indians ran away they were pursued, and if captured were severely dealt with for rebellion and disobedience to law. They constituted the industrial army of the province—a really industrial army—and desertions had to be punished. In short, while it must be admitted that they were strictly governed,



THROUGH THE FALLING ARCH.

Waite Photo.



they were certainly not enslaved. It appears that they were for the most part happy and contented. It is certain that almost without exception they loved the padres — and

nights by the hundreds, and when they had all become thoroughly drunk they were herded together in a corral near the Plaza and the following Monday morning were

sold to work out their fines to ranch-owners who paid the sum necessary to secure their freedom. Whatever may have been the disadvantages of the rule of the padres, it was at least superior to the villainous arrangement that succeeded it.

It is hard to tell what would have been the outcome of the Mission system had the cupidity of the Mexican government not caused its downfall. The padres worked on the theory that the Indians would at last become civilized and capable of self-government. And perhaps with the influence of the fathers still over them



RUINS OF SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO MISSION.

well might they do so, for a more self-sacrificing, juster and nobler set of men never went forth to labor in the Lord's vineyard. There are a few instances where charges of cruelty have been recorded against the fathers, but their extreme rarity proves that as a rule the Indians were well treated. In 1824 the neophytes of Purisima Mission rebelled against the rule of the fathers, and considerable military force was required to put them down. There have been rebellions, however, in free countries. When the fathers left after the secularization, many of the Indians followed them to the ships, and their grief was quite uncontrollable. Was the Mission system good for the Indians? As individuals the Indians seemed to thrive under the padres' control; but as a race they were slowly dying out. As soon as the Mission rule ceased they took to drink and were destroyed with almost lightning rapidity. Horace Bell describes in his entertaining reminiscences how, when he first lived in Los Angeles, the Mission Indians, who were at work in the vineyards and ranches, would come to the city Saturday

they could have resisted drink, and their final destruction have been avoided, but that seems improbable. With the disappearance of the Indians the hierarchy would have come to an end, the Mission lands would have been sold to settlers, and the situation would have ultimately worked out into much the same shape that it is to-day, except that the Mission buildings would have been better preserved, and the good fathers would have spent their latter years in ease



SAN DIEGO MISSION AND OLIVE TREES 135 YEARS OLD.

and comfort, instead of privation and wretchedness.

*C. D. Willard*

## THE CABRILLO CELEBRATION AT SAN DIEGO.



CABRILLO was, as far as is known, the first white man to set foot on the soil of California. The celebration at San Diego on the 27th, 28th and 29th of September of the three hundred and fifty-second anniversary of the discovery of that bay promises to be an event of more than common interest. The event which

is to be commemorated is remarkable in that the voyage of Cabrillo was with a single exception the first one in which the mariners of Spain visited the shores of North America, and St. Augustine in Florida is the only city in the United States which antedates San Diego in the date of its discovery. The date selected for the celebration is in accordance with the new calendar, the actual date of the Spanish explorer's visit having been eleven days earlier.

In 1542, under the direction of Cortez, an expedition was sent out under command of Cabrillo, which sailed to the north as far as Oregon, making several landings by the way, among other places discovering and landing in San Diego Bay. In his history of California Hittell gives this interesting account of the voyage and discovery of Cabrillo:

"Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo sailed from Navidad on June 27, 1542, with two ships, the San Salvador and the Victoria. On July 2d he reached Santa Cruz, in Lower California. Passing thence around the southern extremity of the peninsula and steering north-westwardly he examined the exterior coast with great care and especially with reference to its capes and roadsteads. On July 19th he reached and gave its present name to the bay of Magdalena. Proceeding thence he examined and named various places, among which were Point Abrejos, called by him Santiago; Asuncion island, called by him Santa Ana; Port San Bartolome, called by him San Pedro Advincula; Cerros island, then called Cedros; Canoos point, designated by him San Bernardino, and on August 20th he arrived at Cabo del Efiano, now called Cabo Bajo, the most northerly point on that coast reached by Ulloa and hitherto unknown to the Spaniards. From this place he sailed into untraversed waters. At a distance of ten leagues he discovered a good port where he anchored and took formal possession of the country in the name of his sovereign, on which account he called it Posecine, being the same place now known as Las Virgenes. Pursuing his voyage

thence, he passed Cape San Quentin, called by him San Martin, and anchored in the bay of Todos los Santos, called by him San Mateo, where he again took formal possession of the country. Leaving this place he passed the Coronados islands and at the end of September entered the port of San Diego, called by him San Miguel, and thus became the discoverer of Alta California, being the first white man, so far as we have any positive information, who laid his eyes or placed his feet upon its soil.

"Leaving the port of San Diego after a short stay, and steering out into the ocean he discovered and visited the islands of San Clemente and Santa Catalina, to which he gave the names of his vessels San Salvador and Victoria; and then, turning again to the mainland, he anchored in a spacious bay opposite an Indian town which contained large houses and indicated a better country than the long line of sterile coast he had previously passed. The natives came out to his ships in numerous canoes, for which reason he called the place Pueblo de los Canoos; and he again he went through the formalities of taking possession.

"Pursuing his voyage thence he discovered several large islands on his left, now known as Santa Cruz, Santa Rosa and San Miguel, and sailing up the channel between them and the mainland found the coast there to be charming and populous. At one place opposite a beautiful valley he anchored and traded with the natives who came out in their canoes with fresh fish. But as he approached the long low projection, after-



SAN DIEGO BAY.

Entered by Cabrillo September 27, 1542.

ward designated and now widely known as Point Concepcion, by him named Galena, the northwesterly winds blew so violently that he deemed it prudent to run out to sea, and for a number of days he beat off and on without being able to make head against them. In the meanwhile the temperature fell, the weather became dark and lowering, and the storm increased to such a degree of severity that he was compelled to seek shelter in a small port named Sardinas, in the province of Sejo, so called by the natives to the east of Point Concepcion. Here he was visited by an old Indian woman, said to be the lady of the land, who remained several days on board his ship. She was attended by many of



CABRILLO'S SHIP.

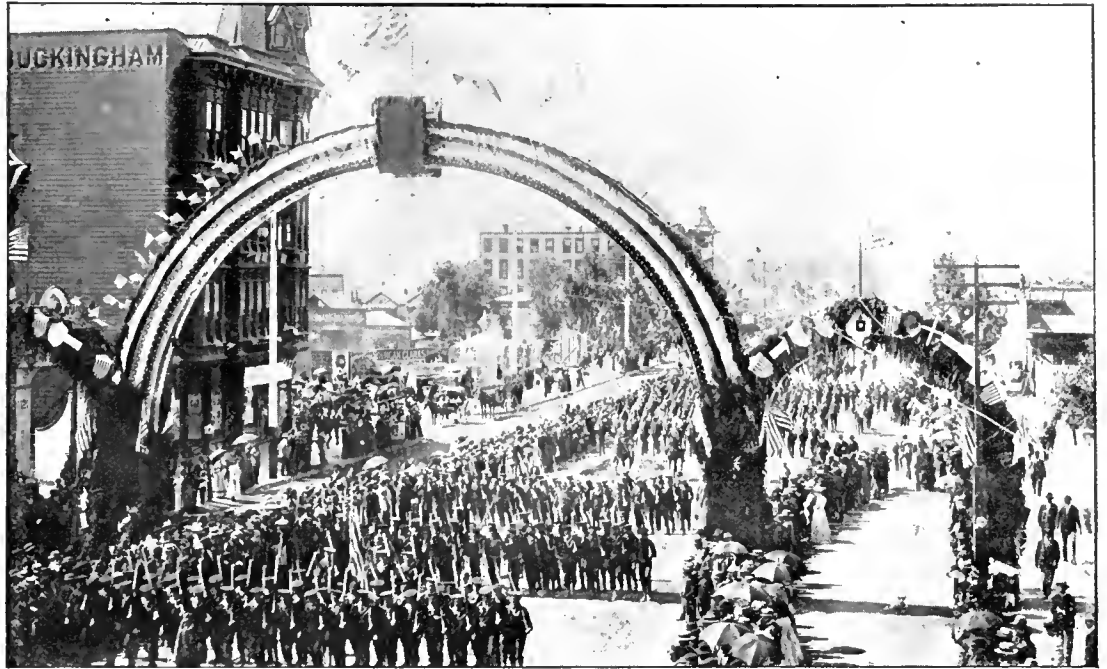
her people, and it appears that they all danced there to the tune of the Spanish pipe and tambow."

Cabrillo sailed within sight of San Francisco harbor without discovering it, and returning died on San Miguel island, in the Santa Barbara Channel, January 3, 1543.

The celebration at San Diego in 1892 was a most interesting affair and attracted a large crowd of people, not only from Southern California, but from all parts of the State. There were great festivities on the bay, and the only complaint made by those who were present was that the affair did not last longer.

The San Diego people promise that the coming celebration this month shall be still more attractive in every way than that of two years ago. John C. Fisher, the collector of customs, is director-general of the celebration, and is doing his best to insure success. The details have not yet been settled, but the main features have been determined upon and are about as follows: On Thursday, September 27th, there will be a scene representing the landing of Cabrillo, followed by a great military, civic and trades parade, together with a bicycle race from Coronado around the head of the bay to San Diego. In the afternoon there is to be a concert in a pavilion erected on the plaza for the occasion. In the evening there will be a fireworks display and music on the bay.

On the morning of Friday there will be a parade; in the afternoon a regatta, yacht and swimming races on the bay; in the evening a carnival masquerade ball in the pavilion,



CABRILLO TRIUMPHAL ARCH.  
Second and D Streets, San Diego, 1892.

while everybody on the streets is expected to appear in masquerade costume. There will also be an illuminated bicycle parade. On the third day there will be a parade, concert, fireworks and plenty of music. It is promised that the fireworks will be especially fine and grander than anything that has yet been shown on the Pacific Coast; the display will be given by the firm which supplied the fireworks at the world's Fair. The Mexican Regimental Band from the city of Mexico, the Midwinter Fair Band of San Francisco, and nearly every band in Southern California are expected to be present. The 7th and 9th regiments, N. G. C., will take part; also the Naval Reserves of Southern California. War vessels of the United States and Mexico are expected to be present. Senator Stephen M. White has been invited to attend. There will be one or two troops of California Indians in camp. Arches will be thrown over the principal streets, which will be decorated at night by thousands of incandescent lights, so that the city will present a fairy-like scene.

The San Diego people are making great preparations for this interesting affair, and there is every probability that a much larger number of people will be in attendance than were present two years ago.

Such celebrations as this, the Fiesta of Los Angeles and the Flower Carnival of Santa Barbara deserve hearty encouragement and support.



CHARACTERS AT THE CABRILLO CELEBRATION OF TWO YEARS AGO.  
Rosa, 126 years. Maria Antonia, 106 years. Juana, 116 years.

A number of California Indians will be present, including three of the oldest women in the United States.





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**QUESTIONS ANSWERED.**—Specific information about Southern California desired by tourists, health seekers or intending settlers will be furnished free of charge by the LAND OF SUNSHINE Publishing Co. Enclose stamp with letter

### LAND OF SUNSHINE PRIZES.

The LAND OF SUNSHINE is desirous of showing its Eastern readers some of the excellent work done by Southern California amateur photographers, and to that end offers a prize of five dollars for the best collection of twenty out of door views taken in Southern California by a non-professional photographer. By non-professional is meant one who does not regularly take views for sale; the fact of the photographer having occasionally sold a few views need not disbar him or her from the contest. The views must be of suitable size and character for engraving, but must none of them have been engraved before. In the Christmas issue of the LAND OF SUNSHINE, which will be a large and beautiful number, full of striking features, the successful pictures will be shown. All pictures submitted should have their titles written on the back. This contest closes November first. It is open only to subscribers of the LAND OF SUNSHINE. It only costs one dollar to be a subscriber.

Two months ago we offered a prize of five dollars to the subscriber living east of the Rocky Mountains who should send the best letter giving reasons why he or she desires to move to Southern California. Thirty-seven answers were received from ten different States. The judges pronounced in favor of the letter which appears on another page, and the prize has been sent to Mrs. Mary Pollitt, 2537 Olive St., Kansas City, Mo.

Last month we offered a prize of five dollars to the subscriber living in Southern California who should send the best letter stating the reasons why he prefers this section to any other part of the Union as a place of residence. A large number of letters have already been received. This contest closes on the fifteenth of this month, and the successful letter will be published in the October number.

### YOUR EASTERN FRIENDS.

Let us suppose that you who are reading these words are a happy and contented resident of Southern California. You bought this paper at a newsstand from a large pile that were selling like hot cakes. It occurs to you that it would be a good idea to subscribe for the magazine for a year for several of your old friends in the east. You thereupon draw a check for five dollars and send it to us, and we send your friends each a card like this:

OFFICE OF *Land of Sunshine.*  
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

(Here appears your friend's name.)

(And Address.)

Dear Sir:

Your old friend \_\_\_\_\_ who is  
(Your name.)  
now residing at \_\_\_\_\_ in Southern California,  
(Your home.)  
is anxious that you should know what a fine country this is,  
and he has subscribed for this periodical to be sent to you for  
\_\_\_\_\_ months. Your friend is well and prosperous, and  
seems to be glad he is here.

Respectfully yours,  
F. A. PATTEE & CO.

Or you send us a dollar bill through the mail, or if you are doubtful about that, you call at the office and leave a dollar there, and this card is sent to two of your friends east for a six month's subscription.

Doesn't it strike you that it is a bright idea? Your friends have not forgotten you, and it will please them to know that you still remember them.

### THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles is preparing to move into its new quarters on the corner of Fourth and Broadway. It has two entire floors of a building 120 x 120 feet, with a fine exhibition hall 90 x 120 and 40 high. It is said that no organization of similar character on the coast has such excellent accommodations.

### THE HARBOR QUESTION.

In this issue we publish a descriptive article on San Diego, written by a gentleman who is well acquainted with that place and its advantages. The writer lays particular stress upon the inducements which San Pedro offers for the construction of a government deep water harbor, such as government engineers have several times recommended should be built at that place. This question of a first-class harbor to accommodate vessels of the deepest draft is a most important one to Los Angeles county and the adjoining section. Before long the Nicaragua canal will be built, when the number of vessels which now load and unload at the ports of Southern California will be increased tenfold. Southern California will then be on the most direct route from Asia to the Atlantic coast and Europe. There are already three lines of railroad running to San Pedro, the Southern Pacific, the Terminal, and the Southern California, which latter line uses the tracks of the Terminal Company.



### HOSMER P. MCKOON.



THE city of San Diego and all Southern California has sustained a severe loss in the death of the president of the Chamber of Commerce of that city, Hosmer P. McKoon. His death came suddenly, from an acute form of Bright's disease, and was a profound shock to his friends and to the community in general. Mr. McKoon came to the coast in 1876 from

Utica, N. Y., and soon achieved prominence in the San Francisco bar. He served as counsel for the Southern Pacific, Pacific Mail, and other large corporations. In these lines of work he became thoroughly versed in the commercial interests and needs of the coast, a knowledge which was of great service to him in the work of his later life in public organizations.

In 1885 Mr. McKoon moved to San Diego and purchased the Fanita ranch of 6,000 acres in the Cajon Valley. Here he made his home, a few miles from the city of San Diego, where he resumed the practice of his profession.

From the very beginning of his residence in San Diego Mr. McKoon identified himself with public work, entering the Chamber of Commerce, where he was soon chosen a director.

In 1891 he helped start the Southern California Bureau of Information, an organization including all the counties of Southern California, having for its purpose the increase of immigration to this section.

Mr. McKoon was elected vice-president of the Bureau and a member of its executive committee. Two years ago Mr. McKoon was elected president of the Chamber of Commerce of San Diego, which position he occupied at the time of his death. During his administration the Chamber increased greatly in membership and prosperity, and it is to-day probably the strongest organization of its kind to be found in any city the size of San Diego in the Union.

Mr. McKoon's personal characteristics were such as to especially qualify him for public work. Liberal himself in money matters, he could with good grace call upon others to do their share.

He was broad minded and thoroughly imbued with the sentiment that whatever would benefit any section of Southern California would benefit it all, and that whatever benefited all of Southern California must benefit each section of it. He had no sympathy with the petty spirit that sometimes shows itself in the smaller cities as against the larger, or in one county as against the others. In Citrus Fair, World's Fair, and Midwinter Fair organizations, and in the Bureau of Information, Mr. McKoon's voice was always loyally raised for his own city and county, but never to infringe on the rights of others, and where necessity required he was one of the first to make concessions in the interests of harmony.

He was a fluent and an able speaker and commanded immediate attention when he rose to his feet. For a number

of years he represented San Diego in Trans-Mississippi and Irrigation Congresses, and in Republican conventions and in meetings on local affairs his face was always familiar. There are few men in any community of whom it can be said that their death is a serious and permanent loss, but this can most emphatically be said of Hosmer P. McKoon. Men of this sort, disinterested, capable, energetic and experienced, are rare and their places hard to fill. When the LAND OF SUNSHINE was founded Mr. McKoon was one of the first to voluntarily come forward with hearty assurances of financial and moral support. We mention this as an example of the profound and considerate interest that Mr. McKoon took in all things that work for the good of Southern California.

### THE IRRIGATION CONGRESS.

The city of Denver will this year enjoy a conspicuous honor which last year fell to Los Angeles. The National Irrigation Congress meets at Denver, September third. It will be a notable gathering, worthy of the great subject with which it has to deal.

The first National Irrigation Congress met at Salt Lake City in September of 1891. It was attended by several hundred delegates, divided among the States that practice irrigation. The principal work of this gathering was the passage of resolutions calling upon the National Government to cede the arid lands to the various States within whose borders they were located, the theory being that the States would be better able to develop the resources of such land through irrigation than the general government.

In the two years that followed, during which the Congress did not convene, a change of sentiment on the subject took place. The various publications west and east which had the project under discussion brought forward the objection that land syndicates would probably have better success in wresting the public domain away from State Legislatures than from the Congress of the United States. Bad as the present national laws are, governing the settlement and distribution of public land, it is to be questioned whether better results would be obtained by putting the whole arid domain in the control of semi-irresponsible legislators.

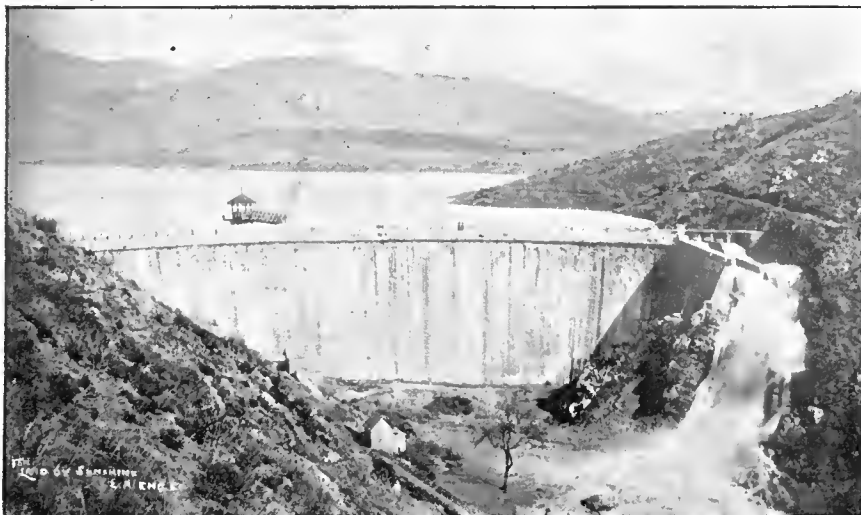
When the second Congress was projected it was decided to make it an international affair, and it was located at Los Angeles. With her customary public spirit, that city took hold of the enterprise to make it a striking success, and the event marked an important epoch in the history of the development of this country. October 10th, 1893, the Congress convened in the Grand Opera House. Delegates were present from all the western states and territories and from a number of eastern states. France, Russia, Mexico, Australia, India and Peru were represented by prominent writers and engineers, and the interest which they took in all the proceedings, the close investigation which they gave to the irrigation enterprises of Southern California, and the elaborate reports which they subsequently prepared to be submitted to their own governments, showed that American work in the irrigation field has achieved some reputation abroad.

## THE COST AND DUTY OF WATER.

FRED L. ALLES, Secretary International Irrigation Congress of October, 1893.



**I**RRIGATION, in theory, has a charm for the esthetic mind; irrigation, in practice, has a charm for the business man. The mind of the dreamer can take sunshine and water and from them form rainbows of promise, which to the practical touch are as empty and evanescent as "the baseless fabric of a dream." The practical man will take melting snow and arid land, and with mind and money and muscle in proper quantities will evolve orchards and



IRRIGATION — THE SOURCE.  
Sweetwater Dam, San Diego County.

Waite Photo.

vineyards—and a bank account. It requires practical genius of the highest order to take a desert—arid and desolate—and turn it into a blossoming garden by bringing to it a stream of wasting water. This stream may first be dammed into a cañon reservoir, to be used only during the summer months; or, it may be the turning of a flowing river out upon a plain, or the tapping of an underground stream and pumping its sinking waters to the surface. In any event it is the union of two elements, worthless separately, which result in giving us luscious fruits, fattening grains and grasses, and beautiful flowers, where before we had only cactus, sage-brush and greasewood.

## SOURCES OF WATER SUPPLY.

In Southern California water for irrigation is obtained from running streams; by storing water in reservoirs constructed in the mountains or foothills; by tunneling into the mountains; building underground dams to force the subterranean flow to the surface, and by boring artesian wells. Water is also occasionally pumped

from wells on a small scale, by windmills or by steam engines.

## PREPARING THE SOIL.

Before the cost of water is considered it is necessary to get the ground and trees ready for the use of water. The preparation of virgin soil for an orchard or vineyard, to be irrigated after planting, varies little from that of land which depends on rainfall. If the soil is light and porous, it is desirable to have quite a fall to the land, so that water in the furrows may be run swiftly over the soil, while on a heavy soil it is necessary to have the ground nearly level, so that the water may be run very slowly, thus thoroughly soaking the ground. Trees are usually planted twenty, twenty-two or twenty-four feet apart. Furrows are commonly opened between these trees by taking off the teeth from a six-foot cultivator and placing a small shovel at each end and one in the center, thus making three furrows, each two feet apart, at one trip. The growing limbs usually extend so far out from the trees that two sets of furrows are all that can be made. Into these six shallow furrows the water is turned from the flumes or head ditch and is allowed to run twenty-four or forty-eight hours, according to the nature of the soil, until the ground is perfectly soaked. The cultivator is started as soon as the horses can get on the ground after the irrigation, and the soil is kept perfectly pulverized until another irrigation is deemed necessary.



## COST OF WATER.

The idea that water for irrigation is expensive in Southern California is a mistaken one. As a matter of fact it is cheaper than rainfall in Michigan or New Jersey. The peach-grower of these latter States would often give half his crop for a few inches of water at just the right time, but being unable to get it at any



IRRIGATION — THE APPLICATION.  
Irrigating a young Orange Orchard, near Azusa.

Waite Photo.

price is often forced to see his entire crop a total loss for the lack of moisture. The fruit-grower of Southern California,

if he is rightly located (and on this everything depends), can turn on the water whenever his trees or crops need it, and can turn it off whenever he pleases, absolutely controlling the flow of moisture, and no cost he is put to can be quoted as being dear. If he pays \$1.50 an acre for his land, including the water-right, he is paying an average price, and if he is put to the further expense of \$3.00 to \$6.00 an acre for the use of the water during the season, he is paying as much as the cost of water averages in Southern California.

#### THE DUTY OF WATER.

It has required many years of experience to determine exactly the amount of water necessary to properly irrigate a Southern California orchard, and the quantity varies greatly. The character of the soil, the rate of transpiration, the kind of trees to be irrigated, the rainfall of the previous season, the nearness of the surface water, the amount of cultivation, all tend to affect it. The law of capillary attraction demonstrates that frequent and careful cultivation makes it possible to grow a crop on arid land by irrigation which was not deemed possible some years ago, when constant flooding of the soil was the custom. Light and porous soils require a very much larger volume of water for irrigation than a heavy soil, although the heavy soil requires a much longer period of flow. The light soil will also require a much more rapid descent in the furrows than the heavier soil, in order to get the water across the orchard. On an almost level soil, gravelly or sandy in its nature, it will be found nearly impossible to irrigate more than ten to fifteen furrows with a head of 100 inches of water, because the stream sinks so steadily, but this amount of water will be found amply sufficient to cover a hundred furrows in the ordinary adobe which obtains in some of the best sections.

#### THE NECESSITY OF IRRIGATION.

Experience in Southern California has demonstrated that in fruit culture the orange probably requires the maximum amount of water, and the olive, if irrigated at all, the minimum. In many sections of Southern California all deciduous fruits, including walnuts, olives, apricots, peaches and wine grapes, are grown entirely without irrigation. Oranges are not produced in paying quantities, as a commercial pro-

position, without irrigation. One orange-grower demonstrated at Pasadena that fine orange trees could be grown without irrigation, but when he wanted fruit it was found necessary to irrigate. In sections where irrigation is practiced it is customary to flood alfalfa after every cutting — from five to eight times annually; apricots, peaches, walnuts and such fruits, from two to three times annually; raisin grapes from three to four times; oranges and lemons, five to six times; and some fruit-growers always irrigate their orchards very heavily about the holidays, just before the fruit begins to ripen.

#### IRRIGATION ADJUNCTS.

But it is not only the simple application of water to arid land which secures the bountiful results to be seen on every hand in Southern California, for we had a union of water and land for many years before we had any orchards or vineyards worth mentioning. Brains and energy are as necessary elements as either water or land. To plow and level a piece of arid mesa soil, measure and stake it, dig the holes and plant the trees, plow the opening furrows and give the trees and vines their first drink of water is not the sum and substance of orcharding in California. Nor will it answer if only the next step is taken, that of leaving the original furrows across the orchard open for the ready flow of a fresh stream of water every time the ground shows signs of drying up. This might have answered under the old regime of two score years ago, but will not suffice at all in the present day.

The orchardist who now makes a success of fruit-growing must practice all the best methods known, and be also

liberally endowed with good common sense in selecting his land, his trees, his water-right, and the kinds of fruit he will grow. To plant prunes, apricots and peaches, all intended for drying, in a section where the fogs will not admit of sunshine is not good sense.

Cultivation of the soil, frequent and constant stirring, is as necessary as water. The roots of all plant growth need air, just as much as the leaves do, and the aeration of the soil is an absolutely necessary adjunct to irrigation.



IRRIGATION — THE RESULT.  
Navel Orange Tree, Riverside.

*And L. Allen*

## OUR PRIZE LETTER.

EDITOR LAND OF SUNSHINE: In compliance with your proposition I write my reasons for desiring to go to California.

My husband has had charge of different lumber yards for years, but the recent reverses in the lumber market here have thrown him out of very remunerative engagements. His present contract expires in a few months; at its expiration we intend to remove to your State and invest some \$5,000 in whatever seems to us profitable.

I am led to believe that my health, on account of a bronchial affection, will be affected favorably by the change; the doctor so states. The climate of California, and especially Southern California, is particularly favorable to pulmonary trouble; this would make it attractive to many thousands who are now lingering in the East hesitating, yet under large medical expense.

We understand that our money can be invested in a fruit farm, orange grove, olive, prune or nut orchard. We are informed that even acres of flowers are raised for profit. We are informed that freight rates are excessive, but that even so, the demand is so active and large that good profits are made; that our goods will have a ready sale. We hear that a

good living can be made on ten or twenty acres.

We hear that every part of Southern California is convenient to the sea; that there are many pleasant resorts on the coast. The relaxation and change incident to a seaside residence for a few weeks in the year I have always appreciated in the far East—especially to men engaged in business. You have also delightful mountain resorts.

You have a lovely climate—neither excessive heat nor extreme cold. I understand there is always a pleasant breeze that can be depended upon daily. You have no biting cold; no scraping the window in winter to be able to see outside; but all the merchants in California can display their goods in the shop-windows without a number of coal-oil lamps in position.

Your schools, colleges and institutions of learning are famous. The best of teachers are employed there; this is an important matter for my boys. Good schools are the foundation of a true republic.

We understand that living is about as cheap as here; that

dry-goods, boots and shoes, etc., are about the same. We are informed that coal is higher, but that very little is required in the winter for house-warming purposes.

We hear that churches are well represented there in talent, interest and property. This is a most important matter and of special interest to heads of families. The Spoken Word with God's help is a mighty power for the good of men.

We hear that as regards floriculture, as regards home surroundings, you have the most beautiful homes in the world; that Florida is no longer the only land of flowers; that Southern California is the home of the flower, the magnolia and the mocking-bird.

Altogether, speaking for ourselves, we may be considered as candidates for your State, as soon as my husband's present contract expires.

MRS. MARY POLLITT.

2537 Olive Street, Kansas City, Mo.



CAVES AT LA JOLLA PARK.

## SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA COAST SCENERY.

The illustration on this page represents one of the interesting features of coast scenery along the shore of Southern California. These caves are adjacent to La Jolla Hotel, La Jolla Park, at the terminus of the San Diego, Pacific Beach and La Jolla Railroad, fourteen miles north of San Diego, and which has been for many years a favorite resort for tourists and local pleasure-seekers. Here the action of the waves during untold ages has worn the cliffs into fantastic forms. The caves are from one to two hundred feet in height and extend far into the bluff. They can be entered by boat when the tide is high and the sea calm, or by foot at low tide. Under the light of a full moon the scene is weird and romantic in the extreme, the contrast of light and shade being most striking.

An average of three hundred and twenty-five sunny days make it possible to work in the open air the greater part of the year in Southern California.



### THE INTEROCEANIC WATER-WAY.

TWO years ago, when Warner Miller, President of the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company, lectured in the city of Los Angeles, Mr. C. M. Wells, who introduced him, used this illustration with regard to the effect which the building of the canal would have on California: "For purposes of commerce", he said, "the State will be floated over from its present distant and isolated position into the Mississippi Valley, only one thousand miles from the Atlantic." Mr. Miller declared this simile to be an admirable one and strictly in accord with the laws of trade. The present distance by water from New York to San Francisco is 15,000 miles. Via the Nicaragua Canal it would be 5,000 miles. The comparative cost of transportation by water to transportation by rail is as one to five, which makes the 5,000 miles through the canal no more than 1,000 miles by rail. Thus if the canal were constructed, the products of California, which are now hauled from 2,000 to 3,000 miles by rail over heavy grades, or carried 15,000 miles by water to market, would in effect be carried one-third of that distance.

The people of the Pacific Coast are naturally profound believers in the Nicaragua Canal. Although its value to the whole country—and for that matter to the entire commercial world—will be extraordinary, to the Pacific Coast it will bring industrial and financial changes little short of a complete revolution. To enumerate these changes one would require the genius and imagination of a romancer, as well as the knowledge and capacity of a statistician. Mr. Miller has repeatedly declared to audiences here and in the East that the canal would quadruple the population of California within ten years from the date of its completion—a strong statement, but one as nearly susceptible of proof as anything in the value of a prophecy ever can be. He also declared that the increase in the actual value of the land in California one year after the canal was built would pay its entire cost of construction. The canal will cost about \$85,000,000, and the property of Southern California alone, as the assessors' figures show, has increased nearly that amount since the railroads were built into the country. It is easy to believe that the construction of the canal would raise the value of the property of the State over \$100,000,000 the first year after the work was completed.

The construction of the Nicaragua Canal is plainly only a question of time. The abandonment of the Panama Canal by the French leaves this enterprise no rival, and the scientific world has agreed that the interoceanic canal on the American continent must be through Lake Nicaragua. It has also been agreed among the many expert engineers who have made a thorough investigation and study of the problems presented in the construction of the canal, that no serious difficulties lie in the way of the work—none that money, labor and scientific skill cannot overcome.

The proposed route begins at Graytown on the Atlantic coast, where there was formerly a commodious harbor, but which of late years has been closed in by a sand-bar. It would be necessary to construct a harbor at this place,

which could be done by dredging out the sand and building out breakwaters. From Graytown the canal runs westward ten miles through a nearly level country, where the excavation is simple and inexpensive. Then come three locks with lifts respectively of thirty-one, thirty and forty-five feet, which brings the canal to the summit level of the lake. These locks are large, but not larger than several that are now in existence. Three and a half miles more of distance is covered in passing through these locks. Beyond the third lock the canal crosses a chain of rocky hills, and there the heaviest and slowest and most expensive work must be done, the blasting out and removing of 7,000,000 cubic yards of rock and 3,000,000 cubic yards of soil. It will take five years to complete this section of the canal. The length of this cut is 2.9 miles. From there the canal runs through a ravine, now threaded by a stream called the Limpio, for a distance of 12 miles. This brings it to a point called Ochoa, where a great dam is to be constructed, 1900 feet long and 70 feet high, which is to raise the San Juan river to the level of the lake out of which it flows. From this dam the canal merges into the San Juan river, and a distance of 121.04 miles brings it out into Lake Nicaragua. The route across the lake is 56½ miles. Here, as in the San Juan river, the canal is, so to speak, made for us. From the lake to the Pacific at Brito is 17 miles, of which 11½ is to be excavated, and the rest is a small lake or basin. In this section three locks will be located, two of which will have lifts of forty-two and a half feet, and the other a variable lift from twenty-one to twenty-nine feet, according to the tide. The harbor at Brito will be enlarged and improved.

The total length of the canal will be 169.4 miles, of which the actual canal cutting will be only 26.8 miles. The cost has been variously estimated at from 60 to 100 millions of dollars. The time consumed by a vessel passing through it would be twenty-eight hours. Six or seven years would be required to build the canal. The estimated tonnage to pass through the canal the first year after it is opened is ten or eleven million tons. The charge in the Suez Canal is \$2.00 per ton.

The trip from Los Angeles to New York by the Nicaragua Canal would be made in about twenty days. It will be a favorite route for passengers, except through the months when storms are common on the Atlantic, and it might then be varied by a trip from New Orleans north by rail. Fruits can be carried by this route and distributed on the Atlantic seaboard for less than half what the transportation now costs. They can be carried to the northern countries of Europe and sold to advantage.

The building of the Nicaragua Canal means much to California, but it also means a great deal to the nation at large. The Secretary of the Navy under the last administration declared that the country would soon be called upon to choose between duplicating her navy, that one fleet might be in the Atlantic and the other in the Pacific, or, as an alternative, building the Nicaragua Canal, and the latter would be the less expensive process.

It is now understood that the Canal question is to have an early consideration at the next session of Congress, with good prospect of favorable action. G. H. WILLIAMS.



### Condensed Information Regarding Southern California.

The section generally known as Southern California comprises the seven counties of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Orange, Riverside, San Diego, Ventura and Santa Barbara. The total area of these counties is 44,901 square miles, which is 29 per cent of the area of the State, or larger than the combined area of Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Vermont. The coast line extends north-west and south-east a distance of about 275 miles. Within this area there is a remarkable variety of climate, soil and topography. In winter one can travel on foot in three-quarters of an hour from orange groves to snow fields. The population in 1890 was 201,352.

LOS ANGELES, the leading county of Southern California, has an area of about 4,000 square miles, some four-fifths of which is capable of cultivation, with water supplied. The shore line is about 85 miles in length. The population increased from 33,881 in 1880 to 101,454 in 1890. Horticulture is the principal industry. There are over 1,500,000 fruit trees growing in the county.

Los Angeles city, the commercial metropolis of Southern California, 15 miles from the coast, has a population to-day of about 75,000. Eleven railroads center here. There are about 100 miles of graded and graveled streets, and 11 miles of paved streets. The city is entirely lighted by electricity. There is a \$500,000 court house, a \$200,000 city hall, and many large business blocks. The residences are mostly surrounded by beautiful gardens.

The other principal cities are Pasadena, Pomona, Whittier, Azusa, Downey, Santa Monica, Redondo and San Pedro.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY is the largest county in the State. Most of the area is mountain and desert. Much of the latter can, however, be reclaimed, with water from the mountains. Population about 20,000. In the mountains are minerals and timber. The county is traversed by two railroads. Fine oranges are raised.

San Bernardino city, the county seat, is a railroad center, with about 5,000 people. The other principal places are Redlands, Ontario, Colton and Chino.

ORANGE COUNTY was segregated from Los Angeles county in 1889. Area 671 square miles; population, in 1890, 13,589. Much fruit and grain are raised. Most of the land is arable, and there is a good supply of water.

Santa Ana, the county seat, is an attractive place, with a population of 5,000. Other cities are Orange, Tustin, Anaheim and Fullerton.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY was created in 1893 from portions of San Bernardino and San Diego counties. Area 7,000 square miles; population about 14,000. It is an inland county.

Riverside, the county seat, is noted for its extensive orange groves and beautiful homes.

Other places are South Riverside, Perris and San Jacinto.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY is a large county, the most southern in the State, adjoining Mexico. Much of the area is at present desert. Population about 30,000. There are mountains 10,000 feet above, and depressions 250 feet below sea level, furnishing every variety of climate. That of the coast region is remarkably mild and equable. Irrigation is being rapidly extended. Fine lemons are raised near the coast, and all other fruits flourish.

San Diego city, on the bay of that name, is the terminus of the Santa Fe railway system, with a population of about 17,000. Across the bay is Coronado Beach with its mammoth hotel. Other cities are National City, Escondido, Julian and Oceanside.

VENTURA COUNTY adjoins Los Angeles county on the north. It is very mountainous. There are many profitable petroleum wells. Apricots and other fruits are raised, also many beans. Population in 1870, 10,071.

San Buenaventura, the county seat, is pleasantly situated on the coast. Population 2,500. Other cities are Santa Paula, Hueneine and Fillmore.

SANTA BARBARA is the most northern of the seven counties, with a long shore line. There are many rugged mountains in the interior, about one-fifth of the 1,450,000 acres being arable. Semi-tropic fruits are largely raised, and beans in the northern part of the county.

Santa Barbara, the county seat, is noted for its mild climate and rare vegetation. It is located on a sloping mesa, facing the ocean and islands, with mountains in the rear, and foot-hills studded with live-oaks. Population about 6,000. Other cities are Lompoc, Carpinteria and Santa Maria.

### News Items.

An octogenarian from Ontario walked into the Arcadia Hotel at Santa Monica recently, and planking down his satchel remarked that he had "come to keep cool." Meinheer Reinhardt intimated that he had found the right place, and he had.

Mr. M. Y. Beach, who was for six or eight years on the New York Tribune staff, has chosen the Florence Hotel, San Diego, as his abiding place. Mr. Beach has taken the oath of allegiance to Southern California, and his pen will prove a valuable delineator of her advantages.

The square in front of the Horton House, San Diego, is to be occupied during the Cabrillo celebration with a monster pavilion. The ground has been used of late by political speakers and their audiences, Thos. V. Cator, who is stopping at the Horton, firing the first gun for the Populists.

Mr. Solon Borglum of Los Angeles, who designed the illustration on the first page of this number, is a brother and pupil of John G. Borglum, the well known Southern California artist now in the East. From his out-door sketches, modelling, etc., it is evident that Solon has laid the foundations for true art work as carefully as did his brother.

One of the least self-seeking and hardest workers on the Executive Committee of the coming Cabrillo Celebration is J. E. O'Brien,

proprietor of the Hotel Brewster, San Diego. That hotel-men make valuable committees is further evinced by the fact that E. S. Babcock of Hotel del Coronado, and H. W. Alden, an old-time hotel-man, are also on the Executive Committee.

The publisher of the LAND OF SUNSHINE recently had the pleasure of spending a pleasant day at La Jolla with Mr. Gardner, manager of the San Diego Union. Mr. Gardner is planning many improvements in the Union, and proposes to keep it second to none in the section.

The Hollenbeck Hotel is fast being rendered all that the term "first-class" conveys to the most exacting tourist or local patron. The front stairs have been removed to make place for a fine ladies' entrance and to enlarge the already commodious office. Eighteen new rooms are being added, and as an electric plant is to be put in, the house is being re-wired for new electric bells and lights. The court is to be remodeled and made still more attractive, while a first-class grill-room is to be built. Besides improvements to be made in the present café, the hotel will have a separate dining-room on the American plan for guests, and several private dining-rooms. Seventy-five rooms and one hall will be re-carpeted, the old furniture re-upholstered and new furniture added. Mr. Bilicke's hotel policy has been broad and generous from his first appearance in Los Angeles, and the remarkable business of the Hollenbeck, in season and out, attest the virtue of such methods.

The attention of our representative people is called to the official "Los Angeles and Southern California Blue Book" now being compiled by Mrs. A. A. Thompson. The work, which is copyrighted, will be an elegant standard edition of not less than two hundred pages and contain a list of the business and society people in good standing throughout Southern California, as well as of the different churches, clubs, leading hotels, etc. As the book will be out about December, 1894, adult members of families should send their city or country addresses, reception days, etc., to Mrs. A. A. Thompson, 447 S. Broadway, Los Angeles.

San Marcos, San Diego county, is coming to the front under the efficient efforts of D. P. Hale, manager of the San Marcos Land Company. Many dwellings, etc., are being built that would do credit to larger towns.

### Southern California Hotel Association.

Official Headquarters, 205 New High St., Los Angeles.  
GEO. W. LYNCH, Proprietor Redondo Hotel, Redondo Beach, President.

J. E. O'BRIEN, Proprietor Hotel Brewster, San Diego, First Vice-President.

A. C. BILICKE, Proprietor Hollenbeck, Los Angeles, Second Vice-President.

CHAS. H. SMITH, 205 New High Street, Los Angeles, Secretary.

DR. WM. CHAPMAN, Manager Arrowhead Hot Springs Hotel, Arrowhead Springs, Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Geo. W. Lynch, Redondo, ex-officio; J. E. O'Brien, San Diego, ex-officio; Thos. Pascoe, Hotel Lincoln, Los Angeles; E. S. Babcock, Hotel del Coronado.

F. A. Miller, The Glenwood, Riverside; A. H. Pratt, Hotel Windsor, Redlands.

E. P. Dunn, San Marcos, Santa Barbara.

## THE HARBOR OF LOS ANGELES COUNTY.



AMONG the seaside towns of Southern California, San Pedro is perhaps less known in proportion to its importance than any other place. The reason for this is that San Pedro has

never made any particular effort to attract pleasure-seekers, but has kept to its business as an important shipping port. The very fact that it is a busy port has tended to keep away some visitors who like a more quiet resort. This, however, is likely to be changed before long, and it would not be surprising to see San Pedro take its place as one of the most popular seaside resorts of Los Angeles county. It is not too much to say that, as far as scenery is concerned, San Pedro is the most picturesque place on the sea-coast of Los Angeles county. The view from the new residence part of town, an elevated plain overlooking the harbor, is very fine, embracing the busy bay, the ocean and coast for a long distance, with the wharves and ware-houses at the feet of the spectator. In the distance, inland, may be seen the range of the Sierra Madre, capped with snow during the winter months, while out at sea, Catalina Island rises like a mountain range from the ocean.

The smooth bay has many charms to those who are fond of rowing, bathing and fishing. There is no better bathing on the coast. The beach is sandy and the bathers can take either surf or still water as they choose.

San Pedro has first-class railroad facilities, being connected with Los Angeles by two lines, the Southern Pacific and Los Angeles Terminal. Recently the Southern California Railway, a branch of the Santa Fe, the largest single railway system in the world, has completed traffic arrangements with the Terminal Company and is running trains over that line, thus giving San Pedro practically three lines of railroad, or a total mileage of more than 15,000 miles.

San Pedro made a rapid growth during the past few years

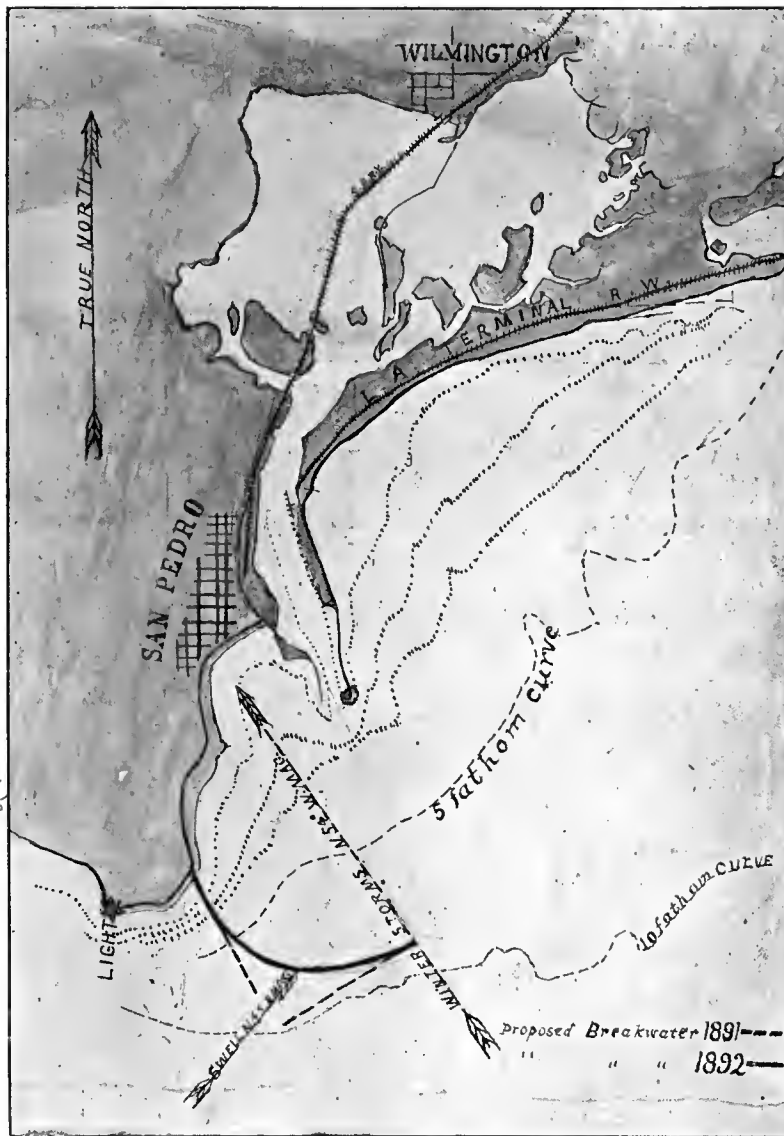
and has some good business blocks, schools, churches, hotels, a bank, and other things that go to make up a modern and progressive city. The chief business of the town is its shipping, lumber and coal being the leading commodities handled. The chief improvement at San Pedro during the past few years has been made by the Terminal Railway Company, which purchased what was known as Rattlesnake Island, now known as Terminal Island or East San Pedro, paying a large sum for it and building a long wharf where much business is already done. Besides this a commodious pavilion has been erected on the beach, also bath-houses, and the island has already become a favorite resort for Los Angeles people. The beach is extensive and level and there

is excellent bathing. A fish canning factory has been erected on Terminal Island, where sardines, mackerel and other fish are put up for the market.

The importance of San Pedro as a commercial port is shown by the fact that the receipts for duties and tonnage since 1882, when it was made a separate customs district, have amounted to nearly a million dollars. Over 100 vessels have arrived at San Pedro from foreign ports within a year, while the arrivals from domestic ports have been over 1000 within twelve months. The principal article of foreign import is coal, which comes from Australia and British Columbia. The largest importation of coal was in 1888, when 168,437 tons were received. Lumber is the most important article of domestic importation. During the two years 1887 and 1888 there were received over 333,000,000 feet. The principal articles of export are wheat, barley, corn,

wine, canned goods, honey and hides.

San Pedro has been used as a harbor as long as white men have lived in Southern California. Over twenty years ago it was selected by government engineers as the most favorable point for a harbor between San Francisco and San Diego, and the first appropriation for that purpose was made in 1871, amounting to \$200,000. Since that time other appropriations have been made from time to time, the total now amounting to about \$1,000,000. When the work of improving the harbor was commenced there was a depth of

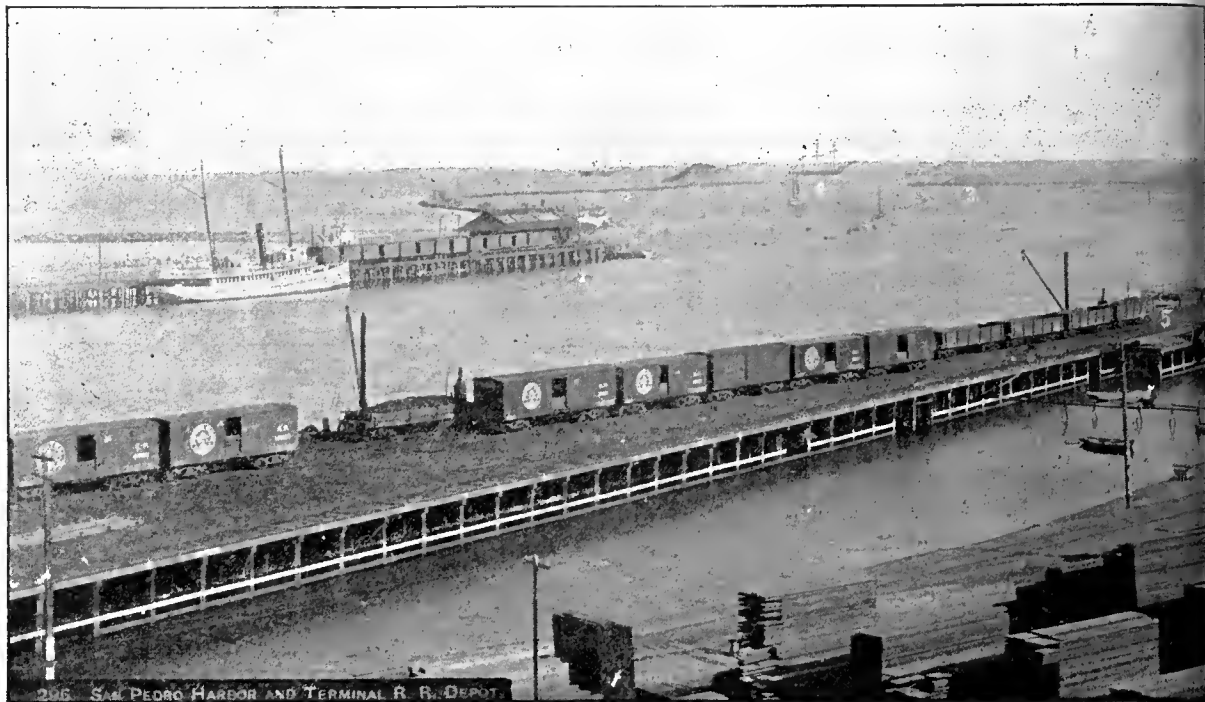


MAP OF SAN PEDRO HARBOR AND BAY—WITH PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS.

only eighteen inches on the bar at mean low tide. This depth has been gradually increased until at present the depth of water on the bar at mean low tide is over fourteen feet. Vessels drawing from seventeen to eighteen feet of water now come to the wharves at San Pedro and discharge their cargoes in a thoroughly safe and absolutely land-locked harbor. However, as nearly all the foreign commerce at San Pedro is carried in ships of greater draft than eighteen feet, such vessels are still compelled to anchor in the roadstead, discharging and receiving their cargoes by lighters. This method is expensive and adds largely to the cost of shipping. For this reason and for the further reason that San Pedro would be an important point of defense in case of war, a strong effort was made some years ago to induce Congress to create a government deep-sea harbor here.

A board of Government engineers was sent out to examine the coast and select the most suitable point for such a

by Congress on this recommendation, opposition developed on the part of another would-be harbor, and Congress was induced to send out another board, which confirmed the



LOOKING SEAWARD—SAN PEDRO HARBOR.

1. L. A. T. Ry. Wharf and Depot. 2 and 3. Present Breakwater. 4. Entrance from Roadstead. 5. S. P. Ry. Wharf.

Pierce Photo.

report of its predecessor, as did a third body of engineers which reported two years ago, still more strongly indorsing San Pedro. The engineers recommended a breakwater 8,200 feet long, extending southward and eastward from Point Firmin. The estimated cost of the work is \$2,885,324.

The opposition referred to has succeeded in postponing an appropriation, and in securing the appointment of another

Senate committee, to visit us this fall to investigate the harbor question. It is not believed that the committee will reverse the decisions of the engineers, but even if it should do so it is not at all likely that Congress will go back upon the repeated recommendations of these experts. As showing the opinion on the subject in Los Angeles it may be mentioned that an official vote by members of the Chamber of Commerce, taken several months ago, resulted three to one in favor of San Pedro



SAN PEDRO WHARF SCENE—LOOKING INWARD.

Pierce Photo.

harbor. After a careful survey they reported strongly in favor of San Pedro as the best location for a harbor, and as the best for coast defense. Before any action could be taken

as a site for a Government deep-water harbor. Several political conventions have also indorsed the site during the past few months.

R. L. T.



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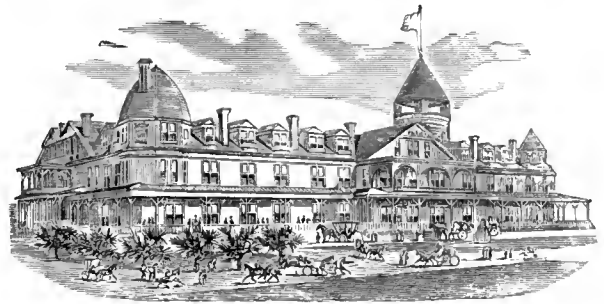
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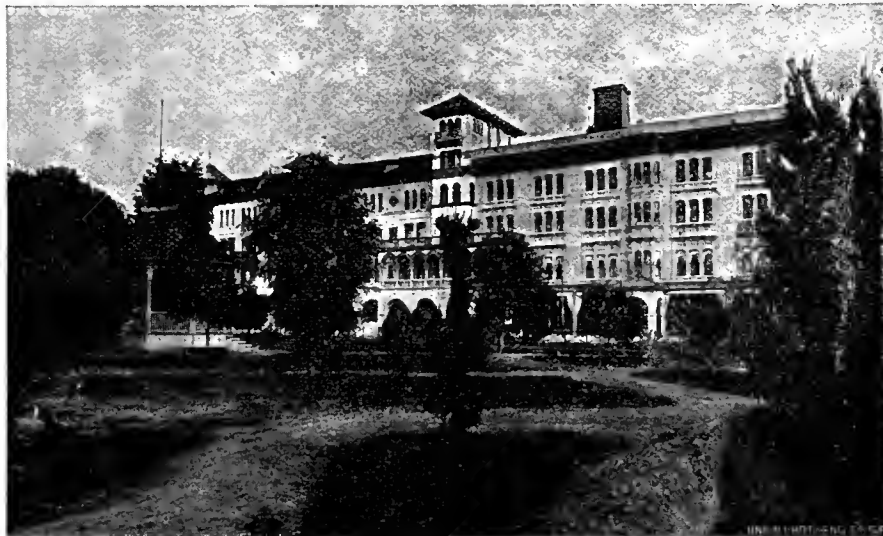
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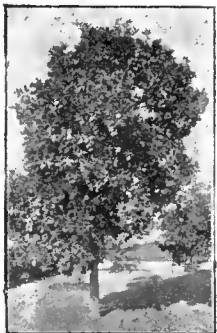
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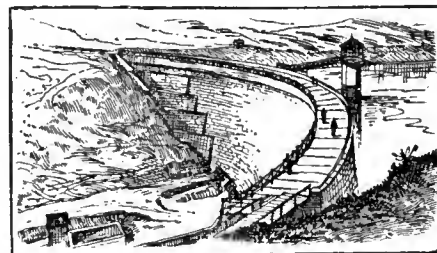
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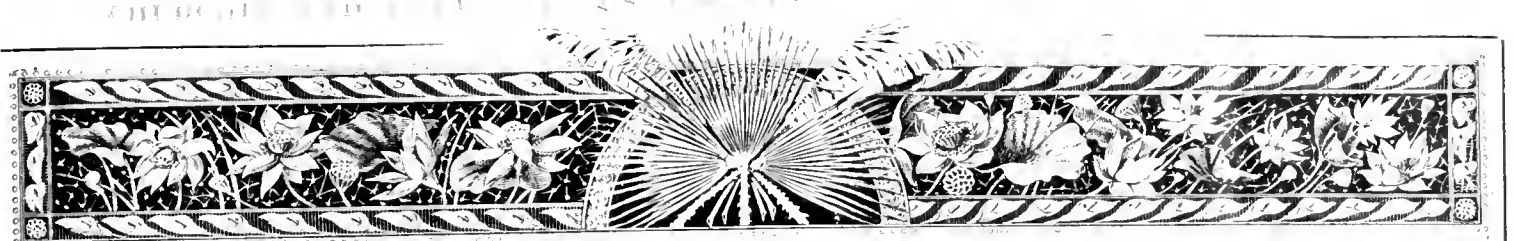
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AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY DESCRIPTIVE OF  
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Los Angeles.

OCTOBER, 1894

Price, Ten Cents.



SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA ROSEBUDS. Schumacher Photo.

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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

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LOS ANGELES

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

OCTOBER, 1894

## THE PARKS OF LOS ANGELES.



**A** MATTER of surprise to many new arrivals in Los Angeles is that with the remarkable advantages which the city possesses in climate and scenery more has not been done in the direction of creating extensive and beautiful parks. Trees, plants and flowers which only thrive in hothouses in the East grow here luxuriantly all the year round, and there are few days during the year when a stroll under spreading branches is not pleasant even to the most delicate.

It should be remembered, however, that only about a dozen years have elapsed since open fields, orchards and vineyards extended up to within half a mile of what is now the business center of Los Angeles, while even at present a great majority of the 70,000 people who are scattered over the 30 square miles within the city limits are able to enjoy the privilege of a lot around their homes ranging in size from one-fifth of an acre to five acres or more, with lawns, trees and flowers, so

that the need of public breathing places has scarcely yet begun to be felt. A beginning has, however, been made in park improvements. Unfortunately, the great tracts which the city once owned—all the land within the city limits, except such as was occupied—have been given away or sold for a trifle, and nothing remains outside of the present parks except a few tracts of insignificant size and lots scattered through the city. Further additions to the park area will have to be made by purchase or donation.

There are several public parks within the city limits, aggregating about 650 acres, of which Elysian Park contains about 550 acres. The other parks are small tracts which do little more than show what may be accomplished in this direction. Westlake Park, 35 acres in extent, at the western end of Seventh street, is the most popular open-air resort in the city, and has hitherto received the most attention from the authorities. It has a lake with boats, music on

Sundays, and sometimes on other days, and fine drives, walks and flower beds. Much of the soil is alkaline, which has made it difficult to raise plants and trees, yet the results achieved are very attractive. An enlargement of the lake is proposed by taking in more ground.

The East Side Park, in East Los Angeles, has during the past couple of years been made the most beautiful in the city. It covers 50 acres. Here is also a lake, with boats. There are charming lawns and many varieties of ornamental trees, bamboos, palms, lilies, etc. In this park are the nursery, propagating houses and green houses from which all the parks are supplied. There is a strip of 25 acres adjoining this park which it has been proposed to acquire.

Prospect Park, on Brooklyn Heights—also on the east side of the river—is a beautiful place, though small, covering only a city block. There are extensive views of mountain and valley scenery, and the square is adorned with many choice trees and shrubs, also water lilies.

The oldest of the city parks—except the old plaza—and consequently the one where vegetation is most advanced is Central Park formerly known as Sixth Street Park, which occupies a city block only, but is a

gem, and a good example of what may be done here in this line.

The circular plaza—the geographical center of the city—is kept in good order. Four large rubber trees form the chief attraction of this open space, around which the market wagons cluster at an early hour in the morning.

Hollenbeck Park on Boyle



Pacific Eng. Co.

WESTLAKE PARK.

C. S. Knight Photo.



L. A. Eng. Co.

THE PLAZA.  
Oldest Park in Los Angeles.

Pierce Photo.

Heights, the site of which was donated to the city by Mrs. Hollenbeck a few years ago, is yet in a primitive stage of development. The water supply has been leaking away and leaving the lake a stagnant pond.

St. James Park is a pretty little square in the southwestern part of the city.

Last and most important is Elysian Park, the only park of considerable size, covering about 550 acres of hill land, a remnant of the thousands which the city once owned. The 550 acres of which the park is composed was acquired under the old treaty, which gave to each pueblo four square leagues of ground, the park being a portion of that quantity. For a long time this rough land was considered

cash at the disposal of the Park Commission, and an ordinance appropriating the meager amount of \$2,000 failed to pass the Council. It finally went through, under protest, however, for the Council was doubtful of the feasibility of the scheme, declaring that the road, if built as proposed, would cost a much larger sum of money. The boulevard cost about four thousand dollars, the total cost of all improvements in the park being estimated at not much more than ten thousand dollars. There have been planted several hundred thousand trees in the park, mostly eucalyptus. Otherwise the park is almost in a state



EAST SIDE PARK. Knight Photo.

of nature. It is no exaggeration to say that this tract is capable of being transformed into the most unique and beautiful park in the United States, if not in the world. Most of it



GLIMPSES OF ELYSIAN PARK.

almost worthless, and was finally set aside by the city under the name of Elysian Park, on April 5, 1886. Mayor Hazard, coming into office, became enthusiastic over the prospect offered by the ground as a public place



BALANCE ROCK, ELYSIAN PARK.

of resort, and immediately set about in the endeavor to secure appropriation or assistance for that purpose. First of all, he advocated the planting of trees on the hillsides, but his idea was laughed at as absurd, for neither the Park Commissioners nor the Council could be brought to believe that trees would grow in that soil without water. It was one step toward the desired



PROSPECT PARK.

end when it was demonstrated that they would grow, and thrive, too, but the Mayor realized that his plan would not succeed without a



A NOOK IN CENTRAL PARK.

roadway leading through and over the ground. Here was met the most formidable obstacle. There was no available



Friend Eng.

RESERVOIR, ELYSIAN PARK.

Pierce Photo.

is within the frostless belt of the Cahuenga valley, where the most delicate plants and flowers flourish all through the winter, when even in Los Angeles tender varieties are sometimes nipped on an extra cold winter night in the lower lands.

The park is situated about one mile north of the geographical center of the city and is bordered by the Los Angeles river on the north. Even by our own citizens it is as yet little known and appreciated, except by a few visitors from a distance, who are taken to visit this park, rave over its natural beauties and express astonishment that it has been so much neglected.

The land within the boundaries of the park is extremely hilly, cut in all directions with cañons, and contains enough level spaces to make it exactly fit for the creation of those striking effects the landscape gardener brings out, even under adverse circumstances. Here he has room to work in,



as by purchasing or condemning certain tracts that should at once be secured by these means, an increase of 500 acres more could be added to the park at but small expense to the

head waters of the Los Angeles river and the bold bluffs and rocky hillsides of Los Feliz; to the west, over a rolling and cultivated country, the Santa Monica range and the Calhuenaga

valley; to the east the snow-capped peaks of San Bernardino and San Jacinto mountains, and a good portion of Orange county. It is doubtful whether such a succession of magnificent views as are found here can be seen in any city in the United States.

We citizens of Los Angeles are beginning to realize the fact that it is in Elysian Park that we have the site for one of the great parks of the country, such as Central Park in New York, Fairmount Park in Philadelphia, and Golden Gate Park in San Francisco, and that most of the park expenditure of the future should be on this site. At a mass meeting held a few weeks ago it was unanimously resolved to recommend the City Council to issue bonds to a large amount for the improvement of the parks on a systematic and liberal plan.

The visitor to Los Angeles who is an admirer of the beautiful in



ELYSIAN PARK, OPENING DAY.

city, and we shall then have a place of recreation for our citizens and visitors where they can roam through forest and dale and enjoy the ever changing views, the shady walks, the hidden nooks, and the curious tree and plant growth, so delightful to the lover of nature.

We have but few of the difficulties to overcome, such as are found in San Francisco, New York, Chicago and elsewhere, for nature has given us the fertile soil, varied conditions of climate, hillside and valley, the sheltered spots that are warm and frostless, where some of the tropical and all the semi-tropical trees and shrubs will grow to perfection. In other portions the northern vegetation thrives in all its bright verdure. We have here rough, rocky peaks, from the summits of which a magnificent panorama spreads itself out. Far down to the south and southwest is seen the ocean



VIEW NORTH FROM ELYSIAN HEIGHTS.

over a highly cultivated landscape; to the north the bleak range of the Sierra Madre, Pasadena and the river winding its way through green fields; away to the northwest the

nature should not fail to drive or walk through Elysian Park. An hour's ride would suffice, or a day might well be devoted to a ramble among its hills and glens.

## DON PIO PICO.



GUNS CAPTURED AT CAHUENGA PASS.

ONE by one the men who played a prominent part in the history of Southern California before the American occupation are passing away. The subject of this sketch joined the great majority last

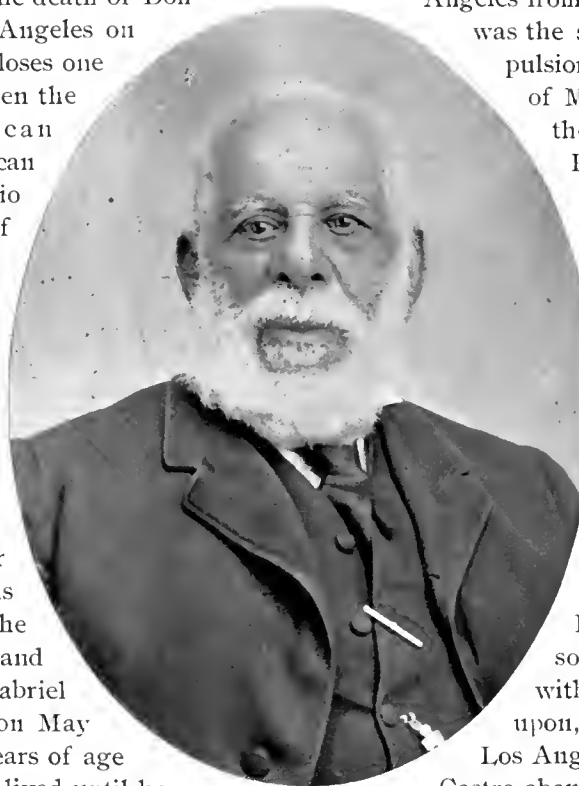
the northern town, Monterey, as the capital. Pico was true to Los Angeles, and succeeded ultimately in locating the capital here.

In November, 1842, Commodore Thomas ap Catesby Jones, with his official suite of the United States navy, paid an official and apologetical visit to General Manuel Micheltorena, at Los Angeles. This interview grew out of the capture of Monterey, the capital of California, by Commodore Jones on the 20th of the preceding month. A bloodless battle of two or three days' continuance was fought in the San Fernando valley in the month of February, 1845, between Governor Micheltorena, at the head of the troops which accompanied him to California from Mexico, and General Jose Castro, at the head of citizens and residents of the southern part of California, who had been hastily collected and armed to meet and oppose Micheltorena, who was marching upon Los Angeles from Monterey. The result of the battle

was the surrender of Micheltorena and his expulsion from California. Upon the expulsion

of Micheltorena Los Angeles again became the seat of government, with Don Pio Pico as Governor, whose authority was recognized throughout California until the occupation of the country by the Americans, in 1846. On the 7th of August, 1846, the American squadron, under Commodore R. F. Stockton, anchored in the bay of San Pedro. Col. J. C. Frémont, at the head of his command of volunteers, which had occupied San Diego in the latter part of the preceding month, was then approaching Los Angeles from San Diego. Commodore Stockton, upon anchoring at San Pedro, landed four hundred men and some artillery. Having formed a junction with the force under Frémont, he moved upon, and on the 15th of August occupied Los Angeles city. Governor Pico and General

Castro abandoned the city a short time before its occupation by Commodore Stockton. The Governor made his way, without discovery by the American forces, through San Diego into Lower California,

DON PIO PICO  
Last Mexican Governor.

month. More than ninety-three years is a remarkable age even in this long-lived community. In the death of Don Pio Pico, which occurred in Los Angeles on September 11, Southern California loses one of the most interesting links between the early easy-going days of Mexican supremacy and the age of American progress in which we now live. Pio Pico, the last Mexican Governor of Alta California, was a type of Californians in the pastoral age, now forever gone, and was otherwise interesting as carrying in his own person the history of the last twenty years of Mexican sway in California. His ancestors came from Spain, and he traced them for many generations. He also believed that he had Aztec blood in his veins. His father was Jose Maria Pico, who, as early as the year 1782, was a servant of the Presidial Company at San Diego, and afterwards was stationed at San Gabriel Mission, where Pio Pico was born on May 5, 1801, and was consequently 93 years of age at the time of his death. There he lived until he was 19 years of age, and as an acolyte assisted the priests in religious services. But the most of his early life was spent in the open sunshine on horseback. To this circumstance he attributed his sound constitution and his prolonged life. He was several times "vocal" for the Los Angeles district. This office was representative, the holder of it being entitled to a seat in the "deputacion." His influence increased, and he was elected senior vocal and was entitled to be the Governor *ad interim*. At the time there was no Governor, but one was soon appointed who was hostile to Pico, and in consequence he retired.

It was the year 1834 that he was contractor to supply and kill 5000 cattle for the San Gabriel Mission. That same year he was elected again to the deputacion. Jose Figueroa was then Governor, and as he was a Southern California man, Pico prospered in politics. But too much power was centered in that section to please the people of the north, and a new Governor was sent up from Mexico. There was a succession of Governors, and nearly all of them favored



A RELIC OF PIO PICO'S TIME.

and thence crossed the Gulf and landed in Sonora. General Castro, after disbanding the force under his command, took

the road, with a small number of adherents, for Sonora, over the Colorado River route. Some little effort was made by the Americans to capture both him and Governor Pico, but they made good their escape.



A COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF PIO PICO'S TIME.

He made no permanent home in Mexican territory, but when the war ended he returned (1848) to San Diego and went to San Fernando, where was the home of his brother, Gen. Andreas Pico. Afterward he settled on his own ranch, the Santa Margarita, where he lived until 1864.

Pio Pico was liberal, generous, and a gentleman of the old school, exercising the most lavish hospitality. At one time he counted his acres in Southern California by the hundreds of thousands, but one after another his possessions went to money lenders, and at the time of his death the house that sheltered him was a gift from an old-time American friend.



A LOS ANGELES BUSINESS STREET OF PIO PICO'S TIME.

## A CITY OF CHURCHES.

"Go ye therefore and teach all nations."

HERE is not a city in California, and probably not in the United States, that can show a greater proportion of churches to the population than Los Angeles. There are in all ninety-three church organizations, representing all the leading denominations of the country and many of less numerical strength.



OLD PLAZA CHURCH.

Though not possessing as grand edifices as some Eastern cities, most of the religious bodies have attractive and comfortable, and in many cases highly ornate, buildings. The first Protestant sermon was preached in Los Angeles in June, 1850, by Rev. J. M. Brier, a Methodist, at the *adobe* residence of J. G. Nichols, on the site of the old Court House. On May 4, 1859, an organization was formed under the title of the First Protestant Society, for the purpose of supporting Protestant worship in Los Angeles. The corner-stone of the first Protestant church building in Los Angeles, known as St. Athanasius Church, was laid in 1864. The building stood until

a few years ago, having been used for some time as an assessor's office, and was pulled down to make room for the grounds of the Court House. The lot was conveyed by Francis Mellus for the first Protestant church that might be built, of which the Presbyterians availing themselves built the edifice and transferred it to the Episcopalians.

Opposite the Plaza, the old center of the business portion of Los Angeles, stands the oldest church structure now in existence in this city. It was founded by the Franciscan Padres, and over its doors can still be seen the inscription, "Los Fieles de Esta Parroquia a La Reina de Los Angeles. 1861." This was the date of its restoration. The building itself is over seventy years old.

A recent estimate places the cost of church buildings in Los Angeles at nearly \$500,000, membership 12,000 and annual revenues \$100,000.



BISHOP MORA.



CATHEDRAL ST. VIBIANA, LOS ANGELES.  
Consecrated April 30, 1876.

E. F. Kysor, Arch.

In the following columns several pastors furnish a few particulars in regard to their respective churches and denominations:

#### ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Catholic congregation of Los Angeles began with the very foundation of the city, September 4, 1781. There were eleven families, consisting of forty-four persons.

Their spiritual wants were attended from San Gabriel Mission, one of the missionaries coming on Sundays and holy days to say mass for them. Toward the end of the last century they had a chapel in Sonora town, a few blocks from the Church of Our Lady of the Angels, Plaza, which was erected between 1821 and 1827, for the special use of settlers and soldiers. In 1841 the building was greatly improved. In 1862 Father Reho had it frescoed and ornamented. The energetic present pastor, Rev. M. S. Liebana, spent thousands of dollars to have the ceiling raised, large windows opened, and the walls richly frescoed. The seating capacity is about 600, but as three masses are said every Sunday, and the congregation mostly new at every mass, it can safely be said that one thousand people worship there regularly.

The old church opposite the plaza became too small for the Catholic population, so in 1876 the new Cathedral was consecrated. It was opened on April 9, Palm Sunday. The size of the building is 80 by 160 feet; seating capacity about 2,000. As four masses are said every Sunday, three or four thousand people worship there.

The Catholic churches of the city are in a flourishing condition. A complete list will be found elsewhere in this issue. The Church does a great deal of important charitable work.

#### EPISCOPALIAN.

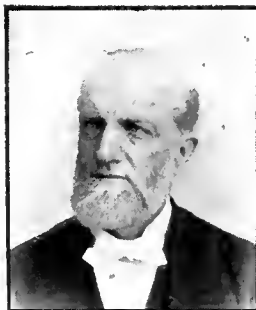
The Episcopal church is strong in Los Angeles, and, as in all large and cultured cities, is growing rapidly. Many of the best known and most prominent of our citizens are members of that church.

The first ecclesiastical edifice erected in the city outside of the Roman Catholic communion, was an Episcopal church. It was built thirty years ago, at the corner of Temple and New High streets, and was called St. Athanasius' Church.



T. A. Eisen and Wm. Curlett, Arch.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, ADAMS AND FIGUEROA STS.



D. READ, LL.D.  
Pastor First Baptist Church.

FRANCIS MORA, D.D.

The church grew in numbers and influence, and after a while they sold their property and erected a more convenient and commodious structure on Olive street, between Fifth and Sixth, which was consecrated by the Right Rev. Bishop Kip, in 1884, under the title of "St. Paul's Church." It has recently been enlarged. The Rev. W. H. Hill was the first rector, and afterward, the Rev. Elias Birdsall, D. D. After Mr. Birdsall's death the Rev. Geo. Franklin Bugbee was called to the rectorship in 1888. After a few years earnest and successful labor Mr. Bugbee was called to his rest in Paradise, and the Rev. John Gray of San Francisco was called to the rectorship.

From this beginning have sprung the various Episcopal churches in the city: The Church of the Ascension, on Milwaukee street, Boyle Heights; Christ Church, corner of Pico and Hope streets; The Church of the Epiphany at the corner of Sichel and Patrick streets, East Los Angeles; the Mission of St. Barnabas, at Vernondale, a suburb of the city; and St. John's Church, at the corner of Adams and Figueroa streets, in the popular and fashionable portion of the city. The latter church, surrounded by semi-tropical shrubbery and foliage, with well kept lawn and ever-blooming flowers, is one of the most attractive spots in the city, and is a favorite resort of tourists who adhere to the faith of the Episcopalians. There is in this issue a picture of this beautiful church. It is also justly celebrated for its exquisite music rendered by a large vested choir.

All the Episcopal churches have large congregations and good membership. The growth of this church in Southern California has been so marked that steps are being taken to divide the Diocese of California, and to have a separate diocese in the South, with an episcopal residence in Los Angeles.

Southern California is ecclesiastically a convocation, subject to the canons and authority of the diocese. The Rev. H. B. Restarick of San Diego is Dean of the Convocation. The Right Rev. William Ford Nichols, D.D., is Bishop of the Diocese.

B. W. R. TAYLOR, Rector St. John's Church.

#### UNITARIAN.

The first Unitarian services were held in Los Angeles in 1875, under the ministrations of Rev. John D. Wells, who remained two years. In 1883 the Rev. Eli Fay began his services, and in 1888 the Church of the Unity was organized as a religious corporation. In 1887 a church edifice was built on Seventh street and presented to the society by Dr. Fay. The latter was succeeded October, 1890, by Rev. J. S. Thomson, the present pastor, who had previously occupied the Unitarian pulpit in Somerville and Gloucester, Mass., successively for a period of ten years. In May, 1891, the church building was destroyed by fire. In December of that year the society purchased of the Central Baptist Society their former place of worship, on the corner of Third and Hill streets. The value of the property is \$50,000, against which there is

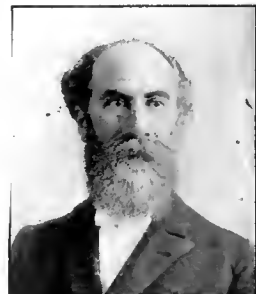


REV. NG POON CHEW,  
Presbyterian Mission.



Waite Photo.

SIMPSON METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.



REV. ABRAHAM BLUM,  
Rabbi Jewish Synagogue.

Waite Photo. J. H. Bradbeer, Arch.  
IMMANUEL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TENTH AND PEARL.



an indebtedness of \$11,000. The yearly income of the society is about \$10,000, of which \$1000 is applied annually toward the extinction of the debt. The seating capacity of the building is 1085, which the regular attendance taxes to the utmost.

J. S. THOMSON, Pastor Church of the Unity.

#### CONGREGATIONAL.

In April, 1865, Dr. Warren, of the American Home Missionary Society, visited Los Angeles, at which time there was not in this city a Protestant minister, Sunday school, or even a house of worship. There had been ministers of all denominations here excepting Congregationalist, but all had gone away. On July 7, 1866, Rev. Alex. Parker commenced labors by holding services in the Court House. In May, 1867, a lot for the church was bought, and on the 21st of July, 1867, the church was organized with six members. The church edifice was erected on New High street, in the year 1867. In August, 1868, the Rev. Parker resigned and the church organization ceased to exist. In November of the same year Rev. Dr. Warren gathered the scattered forces together



CHURCH OF THE UNITY, THIRD AND HILL.

and re-organized November 28th, with twenty-eight members, and for ten years held regular services.

At the Tenth Annual meeting the church decided to incorporate and adopted articles of incorporation. The house on New High street proving too small, the congregation erected a new church building at the corner of Third and Hill streets, at a cost of \$22,273, the building now occupied by the Unitarians. This building proving too small, they sold the church to the Baptists, and in 1889 purchased the lot at the corner of Sixth and Hill streets, and erected the present church edifice, costing, with lot and all furnishings, \$70,000. The church has met with phenomenal growth, and from a small membership at the time of its incorporation it now numbers 534.

W. R. BLACKMAN,  
Clerk First Congregational Church.

#### PRESBYTERIAN.

The first Presbyterian services were held in Los Angeles in 1854. There was a Presbyterian organization in the city in 1855, but probably not legally incorporated, and the public records show that a deed of some property was executed to certain parties as trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Los Angeles, in July, 1855. There are now nine regularly organized Presbyterian churches in Los Angeles, all having church buildings except one (and it has commenced to build), and a membership of about 2,800. They have also a Chinese church with forty members and a church building; and a Spanish church with twenty-eight members.

The reports to the General Assembly, made in March, 1894, show that the Presbyterian churches of the city contributed during the previous year, to various benevolences, about \$12,000 and for congregational expenses over \$30,000.

All of the churches have pastors, and are practically free from debt.

Ground was purchased on the corner of Tenth and Pearl streets for Immanuel Presbyterian Church, where the present beautiful and commodious church now stands. The corner-stone



REV. C. H. ANDERSON,  
Pastor Second Baptist Church.

was laid in July 1, 1890, and the new congregation inaugurated divine service therein on the 20th of February, 1891. It was not without great energy and by some sacrifices that the edifice was completed. There were generous gifts by individuals.

The membership has increased at each communion, so that it now numbers 1100, the largest Presbyterian membership on the Pacific Coast, with, perhaps, the exception of the First Presbyterian Church at Oakland.

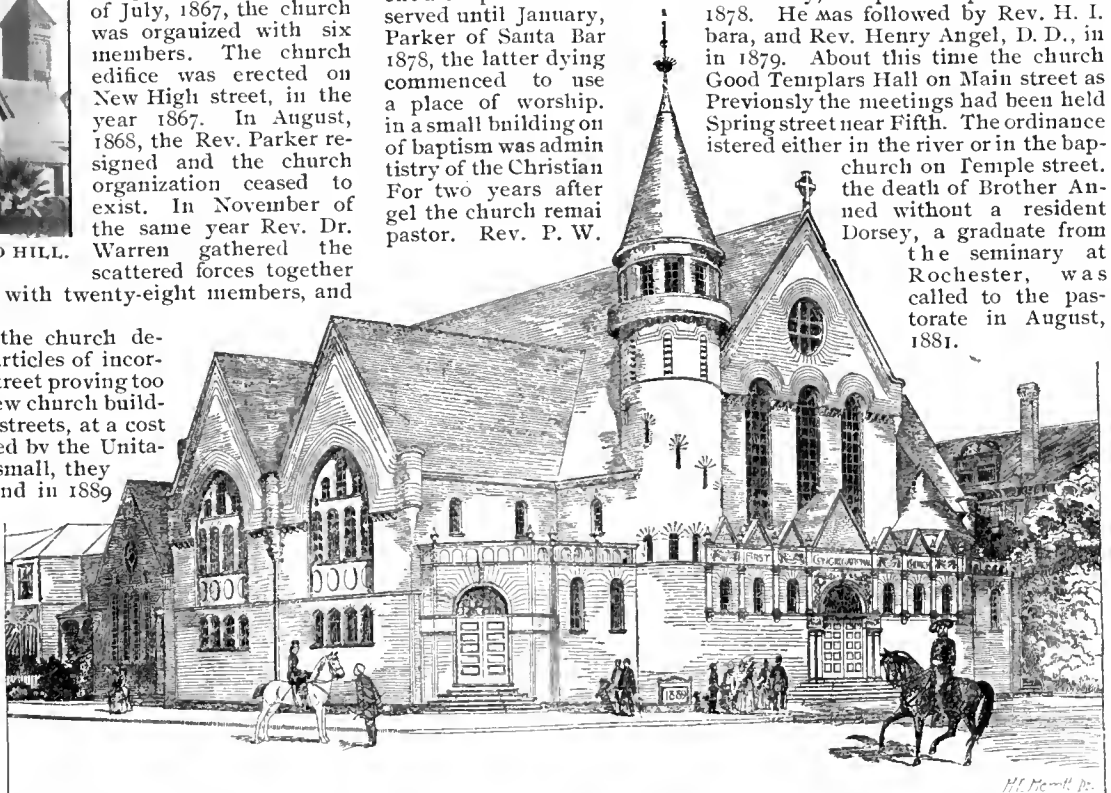
W. J. CHICHESTER,  
Pastor First Presbyterian Church.

#### BAPTIST.

It was ten years ago on the 6th of this month (September) that the organization of the First Baptist Church was effected with eight members. Rev. Wm. Hobbs was elected pastor, B. F. Shirley deacon, and T. D. Hancock clerk. The charge to the pastor was delivered by Rev. J. C. Curtis of Los Nietos, and the recognition sermon preached by Rev. John Francis of San Francisco. From June 5, 1875, to September 16, 1876, the church remained without a pastor and made little progress. On the latter date Rev. Winfield Scott, at present U. S. Army, accepted the pastorate and 1878. He was followed by Rev. H. I. bara, and Rev. Henry Angel, D. D., in 1879. About this time the church Good Templars Hall on Main street as Previously the meetings had been held Spring street near Fifth. The ordinance istered either in the river or in the bapt-church on Temple street. the death of Brother Anned without a resident Dorsey, a graduate from the seminary at Rochester, was called to the pastorate in August, 1881.



REV. F. A. FIELD,  
Pioneer of Congregationalism in Los Angeles.



FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, SIXTH AND HILL STREETS.

The present site, Sixth and Broadway, was obtained and the church building erected at an expense of about \$25,000, and the new church dedicated free from debt March, 1884. In September, 1887, the undersigned assumed the pastorate. There are at present 573 members in the First Baptist Church.

D. READ, LL. D.,  
Pastor First Baptist Church.

#### METHODIST EPISCOPAL.

The first services in a Methodist Episcopal church in Los Angeles were held about 1863, by Rev. Adam Bland. The first church building was dedicated in November, 1868, with a membership of fifteen persons. It still stands—a small brick building now used as a residence just north of the present First church on Broadway, bet. Third and Fourth streets. The building and lot cost \$2500, of which sum the society was able to pay only one-half, and it was not until 1875 that the debt was cleared away and sufficient capital secured to admit of construction of the building now known as the First Church. Subsequent growth has necessitated the recent purchase, at \$35,700, of ground at Sixth and Pearl streets, for an adequate structure. Aggregate membership of our thirteen churches is 3000, property valuation \$161,100.

(Continued on page 106.)



REV. J. W. CAMPBELL,  
Pastor First M. E. Church.

J. W. CAMPBELL, D. D.,  
Pastor First M. E. Church.



## SPANISH COOKING.

**N**ARRATING upon effects of Spanish civilization, James Steele calls especial attention to the conservatism of the Spanish women, which seems to impress the *costumbre del pais* upon the new world whither their lords had borne them.

If the Spanish women so influenced public matters as to make of old California a custom-regulated and precedent-governed community, how closely must she have clung in her new home to those domestic traditions whose details it was her special province to administer.

Even today the influence of those foremothers is no stronger on Mexican soil, which teems with Spanish tradition, than with the descendents of the California *caballeros* who are among us, yet not of us.

Here in California the *tamale* man haunts the small towns, and at night in the southern cities you stroll within the circle of his cheerful light and catch a whiff of his steaming commodity, which, if honestly compounded, will draw the chill from your marrows as certainly as will the cheering glass.

The principal characteristic of Spanish cookery is the lavish use of chili and a scarcely more modest employment of onion and tomato. In soup, stew, salad, roast or fry you find the pungent onion tempered by the flower-like odor of the piquant chili, and the savory dish pervaded by the scarcely less necessary tomato.

The mild Boston baked beans would scarcely recognize as kindred the Spanish *frijole*, boiled or stewed with red chili, hot enough to bring tears to the eyes of the coldest Bostonian who should mistake it for an old friend. The scarlet peppers with which our grandmothers used to festoon their kitchens and add but gingerly to soup or sauce the Spaniard raises as a staple article of food, and considers, with his *frijoles*, more necessary than wheat bread, that effete substitute for his corn *tortillas*.

Through the omnipresent chili the onion is robbed of its aggressiveness, and many and diverse flavors are combined into an agreeable whole, stimulating to the palate and nourishing to the body. For instance, the commonplace salad of lettuce, cucumber and tomato, possible every day in the

year in California, is transformed into a dish "fit for the gods" by the addition of a finely chopped onion, subdued by a dash of *chili verde*, also finely chopped. The common Irish stew, dear to eastern housekeepers, is made worthy the table of an epicure by throwing into the steaming kettle one—or if you are hardened—several chilis and a tomato or two.

Possibly the most interesting relic of the Spanish table is the *tamale*; as mysterious in its construction as hash, and more toothsome than that much maligned dish, "when you know the lady as made it," as Sam Weller would remark.

They are carted about the streets at all hours of the day in Southern California, and their vender vies with the popcorn and peanut man, lighting up dark corners at all hours of the night. In old Los Angeles the dark, swarthy *Mestizo* adds to the ancient air of the town, by furnishing an appropriate figure for the Spanish setting of the crumbling adobe buildings.

A book published recently by Los Angeles housekeepers, called "How We Cook in Los Angeles," discloses the secret of *tamale* manufacture thus: "*Chicken Tamales*. Take two

quarts yellow dried corn, boil in water mixed with one-half tea cup lime. Let it boil till well cooked, then wash thoroughly and grind on the *metata* three times until it becomes very fine. Take two full grown chickens and boil in water enough to cover them; season with a little salt; let boil till quite tender, remove and let cool; then cut in small pieces. Mix with the corn (which has been rolled on the *metata*) enough of the water in which the



MAKING TORTILLAS.

H. Friend, Eng.

chickens were boiled to make it soft, and add about two cups lard. Season with a little salt and knead thoroughly. After this take three dozen red chilis, remove seeds, roast in a moderate oven a few seconds, take out and place in tepid water, then grind on the *metata* several times with a head of garlic, then strain well. In a stewing pot place some lard; when hot drop in one onion, cut fine, and about a spoonful of flour; let cook a little while, then drop in the chili, let come to a boil, add the cut chicken, a cupful of olives, a cupful of raisins, a teaspoonful of sugar, a little salt and pepper and let come to a boil again; then take away from the fire. Soak in cold water dry corn husks. When well soaked, shake them and apply a thin layer of the corn dough in the half of each husk, put a spoonful of the stew on a prepared husk and cover with prepared husks, tie the ends with strings made from the same husks. Place in a large pot of boiling water and boil one hour. Any other meat can be used if desired.

No mention of Spanish cooking should fail to include

*stuffed chilis*, dear to the Spanish palate and served as an entree at every Spanish restaurant, however modest its pretensions. Here is their composition, taken from the same source as the *tamales*:

**Stuffed Chilis.** One dozen large peppers, one onion, one-half cup grated corn, one cup meat or chicken, one tablespoon lard or butter. Remove seeds from chilis and throw them on live coals, turning constantly till light brown. Take them off, throw into cold water and remove skins. Heat lard in sauce-pan and add minced onion. When hot add tomato, grated corn, pepper and salt. Let simmer fifteen minutes, stirring to prevent burning. Remove from fire, add minced meat (small slice of ham or bacon improves flavor), mix well, stuff chilis and fry a light brown.

**Sauce**—One spoon butter, one spoon flour, one onion, one tomato, one green chili, two apples. Chop pepper, slice onion and tomato. Add a few raisins and olives and sufficient water to make a sauce. Boil till apples are soft, put peppers in this sauce, simmer a moment and serve.

M. E. W.

### PROFITABLE PEACHES.

Last month the LAND OF SUNSHINE contained an article descriptive of pear culture in this section. Another profitable fruit in Southern California is the peach.

The fact that the peach may be gathered in quantity throughout six months of the year is one of its chief claims to popularity. By a judicious selection of variety and location the harvest may be continued throughout each month from June to November inclusive, and in some localities peaches are even gathered as late as December. Then, too, there is a variety in three different conditions—fresh, canned and dried. This fact alone affords one of the most potent reasons for the favor with which the fruit is regarded, since with due attention to well-known methods there need be no loss to the producer, his crop always being salable in some shape.

Yet another reason for the popularity of the peach is found in the very limited period which under ordinary circumstances elapses between the time of planting the trees and their maturing to an extent sufficient to return a fair income. The second year from setting out, the trees not infrequently yield a considerable quantity of fruit, while in the third year profits of \$100 or \$150 to the acre have been realized. The earliest maturity is reached where irrigation is practiced, some of the results obtained under such circumstances being nothing short of marvelous, and almost challenge belief. As a general thing, however, the peach may be depended upon to yield fair profits one year with another, being a regular

bearer and the demand for good fruit seldom or never being over supplied.

Experienced peach-growers agree that pruning is one of the most important things to consider in raising peaches of fine quality. Peach trees that have made the right kind of growth show a mass of bloom supported by brightly tinted and shining twigs and branches.

Although pruning is such an important item in peach culture, it is not all by any means. The selection of pits for planting, to produce stocks for budding, is not unimportant, as lack of vitality in the root makes the growth of a thrifty tree impossible. Then only strong stocks should be budded, and the buds should be, naturally, taken from trees that are thrifty and bear good fruit. There is also a right way to grow the trees in the nursery row. A rank, watery growth is almost as useless for planting as the stunted trees. Medium



CALIFORNIA PEACHES—HALF NATURAL SIZE.

Pierce Photo.

sized trees of hard stocky growth, well studded with buds from the ground up, are the best for planting. Crowding too many trees on an acre will not do with peaches. There are no exceptions to the rule that fruit trees must have room for roots as well as tops, and sun and air for both.

Arthur L. Hooper, of Los Angeles, reported the yield from a three-acre orchard planted to lemon, orange cling and Salway peaches at \$40 the second year from planting, the returns for corn and barley raised between the trees being \$165. The third year the returns from the peach crop were \$500; the fourth year \$260 and the fifth year \$750. These returns are all net, as the crop of barley raised between the trees amply paid for all cultivation, irrigation and gathering the crop.

*Norace Edwards*



VOL. I.

OCTOBER, 1894.

No. 5.

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**QUESTIONS ANSWERED.**—Specific information about Southern California desired by tourists, health seekers or intending settlers will be furnished free of charge by the LAND OF SUNSHINE Publishing Co. Enclose stamp with letter.

### LIVING ON CLIMATE.

Eastern people with only a superficial knowledge of Southern California sometimes satirically remark that although the climate may be fine, they prefer to keep away from the country because they cannot live on climate.

The expression sounds amusing and original, and many people quote it with a good deal of zest.

It is, however, essentially absurd. Is there any spot in this world where one can live entirely on climate? Can it be done any where in the Eastern States? Hardly; in many of them one rather lives in spite of the climate and not through it or upon it. Why then should it be a matter of reproach against California that people cannot live there in unproductive idleness? As a matter of fact, a great many people in California are living upon the climate. They are engaged in avocations which would be impossible if the section was divested of its climatic peculiarities. Orange, lemon, prune, apricot and olive growers would suddenly go out of business if the climate changed, to say nothing of the keepers of tourist hotels and others in similar lines of employment. Moreover, there are some thirty or forty thousand people in Southern California who were doomed to death in the eastern climate, and are allowed under these balmy skies to continue their lives to old age. They may be said to be living on climate, or very near it, at all events.

As the greater part of the prosperity and advancement of Southern California grows out of its climate, it is no exaggeration to say that the greater part of the people live upon that commodity.

California is very much like all the rest of the world in one respect: people who are afflicted with the chronic complaint of failure are not likely to succeed here, not even the

climate will save them. The same is true of the indolent and worthless who actually must work in Southern California. Given, however, a man of industry, patience, and good sense, and the good climate is an element of advantage in his struggle for success. Instead of wasting his energies and often risking his life in a struggle with the elements, he can devote himself to his life work. The way is easier and pleasanter, with greater happiness by reason of the three hundred sunshiny days in his year.

### TO SEND EAST.

There are many hundred thousand people living east of the Rocky Mountains, who, if they understood the joys of life in a climate without a winter, would lose no time in emigrating to Southern California. They are anxious to hear about this country, and will read a paper like the LAND OF SUNSHINE with avidity. Fortunate people who live in Southern California should do all in their power to enlighten their friends back East on the subject of the virtues of this unique country and climate. To that end we offer the following arrangement: Send us one dollar and we will deliver the magazine for a year to any eastern friend you may designate, and we will send him a notification in the following form:

OFFICE OF		<i>Land of Sunshine.</i>	
		LOS ANGELES CAL.	
(Here appears your friend's name.)			
(And Address.)			
Dear Sir:			
Your old friend		(Your name.)	who is
now residing at		(Your home.)	in Southern California,
is anxious that you should know what a fine country this is, and he has subscribed for this periodical to be sent to you for _____ months. Your friend is well and prosperous, and seems to be glad he is here.			
Respectfully yours,		F. A. PATTEE & CO.	

### THE DAILY PAPERS.

One of the means of judging of the prosperity and progressiveness of a community is through its newspapers—daily and weekly. There are altogether about sixty such publications in Southern California, of which sixteen are daily and the remainder weeklies. Cities under six thousand and as a rule have weekly papers. The greater part of these are well printed, well written journals, full of local news and containing a good deal of horticultural and agricultural matter of interest to their readers, who are for the most part engaged in such pursuits. The smaller cities have dailies, which, with one or two exceptions, take daily telegraphic matter. The Los Angeles and San Diego dailies get the same regular telegraphic service as do the San Francisco papers. The general appearance of the papers of Southern California betokens prosperity and a spirit of progressiveness, and the tone of the editorial matter is, as a rule, intelligent and elevating. Southern California has no reason to be ashamed of her publications of this class, for they rank well with similar journals in cities of much greater population.



### A PRIZE LETTER.

In the August number a prize of five dollars was offered for the best letter from a Southern Californian, giving reasons for his preference for this country over any other section of the world.

A large number of letters were presented for this competition, and so many of them were of special merit that the judges to whom they were referred—a well known newspaper man and a prominent public official—declared the selection of the best to be no easy task. The letter of Mrs. Clara Spalding Brown was, on a close scratch, found to have the greatest number of points in its favor. The letter is as follows:

EDITOR LAND OF SUNSHINE:

The reasons why I would rather live in Southern California than anywhere else are so numerous that I scarcely know where to begin in the recital of them.

The climate, perhaps, deserves the first consideration. It comes nearer being perfect than that of any other known country. The winters are never severe, though they are sufficiently bracing to keep one's system in good tone. The summers are delightful—the days rendered comfortably cool by a trade wind blowing off the ocean, the nights provoking slumber with their change to mountain air. "Muggy" days are rarely known; even when the mercury soars high the dryness of the atmosphere causes the heat to be felt much less than the same degree would be in the East. "Like wine," the air is often said to be; it stimulates body and mind to activity, one feels like achieving something. We revel in out-door life the year round, surrounded by the choicest flowers, which grow luxuriantly for the poor as well as for the rich; but we have no extremely poor, no tenement house "slums."

We live, not on "the fat of the land," but on the fruit and vegetables thereof without stint, consequently both our doctors and the housekeepers have less to do than in the countries where cakes, pies and puddings form the chief items of diet. On the whole, it costs us no more to live than anywhere else, and the quality of our food is better.

We fear no cyclones, thunder bolts, sunstrokes, floods or forest fires. Frosts do not blight our tender plants nor destroy our fruit in bud. We plan our summer picnics assured of auspicious skies, and have just enough winter rain to vivify the land and make a Garden of Eden about us.

The scenery is beautiful—in many places grand. We have the ocean, the lofty mountains, the rolling foothills, the smiling valleys, and the broad mesas, with many a deep ravine and winding cañon. We may choose our altitude and our soil, that productive earth which yields so bounteously for him who will cultivate it with intelligence and industry.

People who live in the country are not deprived of the refinements of civilization, nor are they compelled to toil so arduously as do the farmers east of the Rockies. The ideal country life is that of the fruit grower in California. A pleasant and interesting occupation, not requiring all his time, a comfortable income, a pretty modern cottage home, horses, books, and many of the luxuries of a city home may be his.

In city or country, a superior class of people predominates. They have come from every State in the Union, also from foreign countries, and it costs too much to get here for "the scum of the earth" to be among them. They are the "cream" of the sections from which they come—wide awake, progressive men and women with the culture that travel brings and the toleration that is acquired by all who mix largely with their fellow beings. They realize that there is more than one way to do a thing, that all persons need not live alike, that a long pedigree or a big bank account does not make a true aristocrat and the self-made man is entitled to respect. There is a broad and breezy way of looking at matters and things, these cosmopolitan people have "got out of the rut."

Improvements over which the slow-moving, stay-at-home would long hesitate, are rushed to completion here. Even in these prevailing hard times business is good. There is a keener realization of the fact that we have but one life on earth to live and would better make the most of it.

The school system is one that any State might be proud of. No matter how remote the district is, it is sure to have a good teacher who is well paid, and a library for the use of the pupils. All religious denominations are well represented, and their handsome churches are largely attended.

The social life is excellent. Secret societies of all kinds have organizations here, and musical and literary clubs abound. Railroads traverse the country in all directions, making either the mountain or ocean resorts easy of access. From Los Angeles, the heart of Southern California, it is only fifteen miles to either the Pacific or the Sierra Madres.

All these things may be enjoyed beneath our beloved "stars and stripes." I do not think there is another place in the Union where the conditions are so favorable for a long, prosperous and happy life. If there is such a spot in any foreign country, which to us seems doubtful, who would not prefer our land of liberty for a home?

CLARA SPALDING BROWN,

2142 Santee Street.

Los Angeles, Calif.

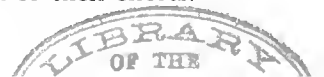
### A HOLIDAY NUMBER.

The LAND OF SUNSHINE will celebrate its first Christmas by coming out with an increased edition of an enlarged issue full of good things, an especially fine number to send east. Details of its contents and make-up will be published later.

In the holiday number will appear the photographs of Southern California scenery from the prize competition for amateurs. A prize of five dollars is offered for the best collection of photographs of Southern California scenery taken by an amateur. This competition remains open until December first. Competent judges will decide.

### THE CABRILLO CELEBRATION.

The Cabrillo celebration at San Diego, which took place September 27th, 28th and 29th, was a great event. Many thousand people assembled at San Diego from all sections of Southern California and not a few from the northern section of the State and from adjoining States. The celebration was unique and entertaining, and the management have just cause to be proud of the success of their efforts.



## THE CALIFORNIA QUAIL.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA offers the hunter two varieties of quail, one of which is found in the valley from sea-level up to a height of five or six thousand feet, and the other in the mountains, generally above an elevation of four thousand feet.

Both varieties are somewhat larger than the eastern "Bob White," and possess a distinguishing characteristic in the shape of from two to eight black feathers standing upright and alone in the center of his top-knot, forming a picturesque tuft or crest. The plumage is of a bluish slate color with markings of black and white. The valley quail is decidedly

bushes at a rate of speed incredible to one who has not witnessed it. The dog flushes them, and after flying a short distance they settle among the bushes. But when the hunter arrives at the spot they have disappeared, and a moment later they rise again far ahead of him and entirely out of range.

T. S. Van Dyke, whose "Rod and Gun in Southern California" is authority on this topic, thus advises the quail hunter:

"Follow the flock at a rapid pace; charge upon it before its members can unite after alighting; waste no time in trying to kill any birds at first, but fire into the air above them, and devote all your efforts to breaking, scaring and



Schumacher Photo.

THE ALARM.

L. A. Engraving Co.

smaller than the mountain bird, with much more white in his plumage. They are both abundant in the less thickly settled sections of Southern California. During the open season, which lasts from September to March, they are extensively hunted, and many eastern tourists avail themselves of the recreation which their pursuit affords.

The visitor to Southern California who has shot quail in the middle Western States, and who takes his dog and gun into the semi-tropic valleys or mountain cañons to hunt, is at first much astonished at the behavior of the birds, and not a little chagrined at the ill success of his efforts to bag them.

Instead of hiding, as does the eastern quail when danger is near, they run along under the net work of vines and

scattering the flock. We shall then see vastly different results. The flock keeps together and stands two or three such attacks without breaking. But at the fourth or fifth rush upon it, it breaks bewildered into hundreds of slate blue lines. Scarcely any of the birds fly over two hundred yards before settling into cover, and in a moment all is still.

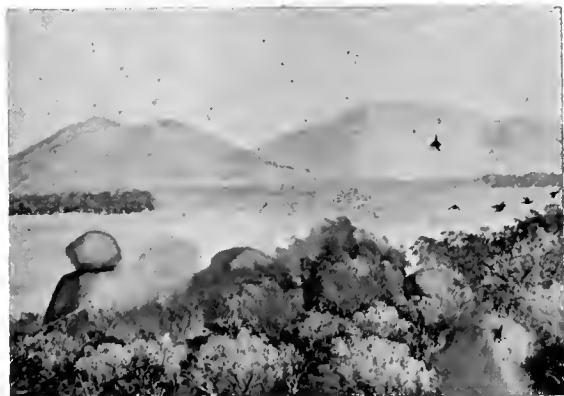
"And now before us spreads many an acre of rolling ground covered with a light brush about three feet high, composed of ramiria, wild buckwheat, white sage and black sage, with occasional taller bushes of sumac or fusica, and beneath this are hidden hundreds of quail. Of these the greater part will lie quietly concealed until we get within five, ten or fifteen paces of them.

Scarcely do we enter this piece of ground when almost

from our feet a dark line darts a few yards along the ground, then turns suddenly upward with a shrill 'chirp, chirp,' and loud buzzing wing. The rising of one often starts several more from around him and there is a buzz on the right, a whizz on the left and the rustling of swiftly plied legs in front of us. And thus we may go on for two or three hundred yards or more, then turn and come back on one side, then cross and advance upon the other, yet nearly all the time quail, singly, in pairs and in bunches, will be rising around us. The climax is reached in about twenty minutes, from which the rapidity of the shooting declines. The quail become more widely scattered, and those that remain lie hidden more closely than before, so that much more walking is necessary to flush a bird.

"But for a while the gun flames as fast as one can load it; through its smoke fresh birds are rising, darting and wheeling; another bird springs from the very bush beside which the last one has fallen, and still others rise between you and it, as you raise the gun upon it."

Of the mountain quail Mr. Van Dyke says: "It is pleasant to know that there is at least one bird that will long survive the ravages of civilization. The mountain quail makes its home in those high gardens that will long lie untrampled by the foot of the spoiler. They are not plenty enough to make a special trip for them profitable; they are too far from the centers of civilization for one to hunt them and return the same day; they are more uncertain in their movements and less easy to find than the more numerous and noisy valley quail, and they often escape the hunter entirely by a timely retreat into dense chaparral."



Van Dyke, Art.

SHOOTING QUAIL IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

Even when mortally wounded the quail exhibits a remarkable cunning and fortitude, often making its way with a broken wing over the edge of a precipice into some crevice. At other times it will remain so quietly hidden in the bush from which it was shot that repeated search fails to disclose it.

## SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA FROM A HEALTH-SEEKER'S POINT OF VIEW.

A great many people in the East still labor under the delusion that Southern California is hot in summer and rainy in winter, and in many ways of questionable benefit as a climatic resort. Many Eastern physicians who have never lived here are constantly committing grave errors in sending consumptive patients to climatic resorts along the Atlantic slope where the patients are subjected to variable climate, moist air and other dangers seldom encountered in Southern California. The writer knows this from sad personal experience, and in making these statements for publication he is actuated solely by the hope that they may be read by some invalid who wants accurate information, as he wanted it before coming here. This is written by one who has no property or other interests in California save to regain health, and is a record of actual observation for three years.

Two of the most striking and helpful features of this climate are dryness and equability. They are most conducive to human health generally. For old people, and especially for consumptives, are these features desirable. According to U. S. Signal Office reports the average maximum January temperature at San Diego for a number of years has been 74°, and for July 74°. The average relative humidity right here at the edge of the ocean for the year is only 70°. Many days during the year the air is almost absolutely dry. This extreme dryness is not accompanied by extreme heat. For three years the writer has not experienced a single oppressive day. The nights are always deliciously cool. During the winter season there are a few weeks when sensitive people want fires in their rooms. However, in my own rooms here at the Florence I have needed no artificial heat for 350 days out of the 365. For pulmonary patients the ability to do this is helpful.

Sunshine, healthful food and diversion of the mind help invalids more than doctors or medicines. In seeking climate the important question for answer is "Where can nature's laws be best followed?" Every sensible invalid will try to answer this question intelligently. Every invalid blunders trying to answer it, because all cases are not helped by the same conditions of climatic surroundings. What California offers is sunshine nearly every day summer and winter. A consumptive who can live in sunshine year in and year out has chances for life not obtainable under other conditions. The writer believes that California sunshine has helped keep him alive and arrest the ravages of disease which threatened him with death within a few years.

M. V. BEACH.

## THE CHINESE IN LOS ANGELES.

BY NG POON CHEW.



CHINESE DOCTOR'S HAND.

HERE is a Chinese colony in every principal city and town on the Pacific Coast. Los Angeles has her full share. There are between three and four thousand of these strange, little brown men residing in this city and vicinity. They are employed mostly on fruit orchards, vegetable gardens, in private families and in the laundries.

As vegetable gardeners they are unexcelled and indispensable. Nearly all vegetables consumed in this town are supplied by the Chinese. They, by their natural thriftiness and economy, are able to cultivate every piece of ground to a profit. The charge of "cheap labor" against the Chinese is circulated and proclaimed with a political purpose in view. As a rule they are paid with fairly good wages. The scale of wages varies from twenty to fifty dollars a month with board and lodging. There are three or four

hundred small houses, closely built and occupied exclusively by the Chinese near the business portion of the city. This place is commonly designated as "Chinatown." It has every indication of a town. There are family residences, business houses, gambling dens, restaurants, temples, theatre, and Christian missions.

Some of the business firms are



CHINESE ACTOR.



"THREE LITTLE MAIDS FROM SCHOOL."  
Dodging the Camera.

doing quite an extensive business with their own people and also with the Americans. The restaurants are comparatively clean and spacious, and meals may be had from twenty-five cents up to several dollars. The merchants and clubs

usually spend a large sum of money in frequent banqueting here during festival and social seasons. Here, highest wages for cooks are paid, and all delicacies are prepared and



SMOKING OPIUM.

seasoned according to the best Chinese culinary science.

The theater is quite a monopoly, for there is only one. It is built after the American plan, but is most wretchedly furnished, being totally deprived of appropriate scenery and artistic ornaments. Performances are going on every night and it is liberally patronized by the pleasure-seeking Chinese.

One redeeming feature in the Chinese theatre is, that there is no insinuation of immorality or indecency, either in acts or dress, ever exhibited. Most plays are historical romances. Some of the plays are lengthy, days are required to finish them.

The Chinese, as a race, are intensely religious. Wherever they go they carry with them the faith of their fathers, and the shrines of their favorite and patron gods, and no matter how temporary their abode may be, they would immediately set up an altar for the ob-



UNDERGROUND PASSAGE.

ject of their faith. Consequently there is a temple wherever a number of Chinese are found. There are two in Los Angeles. These structures were built by popular subscription and maintained by voluntary offerings. There is no stated time for worship; their votaries arrange their own time for paying homage to the sacred shrines. The josses are noth-



ing more than deified men who, while living, had rendered great service to their country's cause.

Game is a great pastime to the Chinese. Every one is versed in some sort, and they play eagerly either for pleasure or money, and usually the latter.

The church people are very active for the spiritual welfare of these despised strangers in their midst. There are eight missions in Chinatown, under the supervision and fostering care of different evangelical churches, and in connection with each mission there is an evening school where a corps of thoroughly consecrated teachers are always ready to give lessons on various subjects to all who are willing to learn. These schools serve as means to an end. To lead these benighted ones

to the true God; to illuminate their darkened minds with the light of the truth of the Gospel; to unfold to them a better life through the love of God in Christ, is the first object. No matter how dark you may paint Chinatown, and how sinful you may characterize its inhabitants, there are bright and holy spots within its border, through the reflected rays of these Christian missions.

The most interesting and unique place in Chinatown is the kindergarten for Chinese children, maintained by the Presbyterian church. It is situated in a quiet nook, away from the bustling portion of Chinatown. It is tastefully furnished and arranged, and in every respect it is the most pleasant and healthy place. Here gather a dozen or more healthy and active urchins in their quaint dresses, daily. Some come in as neat as a pin, while others have their faces and clothes covered with dust and dirt by playing on the way; and here they receive their first training in the English language. Some of them sing surprisingly well, and can put many American tots of their own age to shame. The majority of the children come from



MISSION KINDERGARTEN.

Pierce, Photo.

Christian homes. They present a marked distinction between those that come from heathen surroundings.

Every Sunday afternoon there is a preaching service on a street in Chinatown, where all the different missions coöperate. This meeting consists of singing, prayer and preaching, and, of course, the preaching is mostly in the Oriental tongue. The Chinese seem to listen well throughout the service, and seldom any bad feeling is aroused.

The question is often raised "Do the Chinese accept Christianity readily? And when they have accepted it, do they show any sign of true inward conversion?"

Many prejudiced persons spare the pains of investigating it, and form their

own conclusion in the negative, for they

often assert that the "make up" of John

Chinaman is such that he can-

not be a Christian and yet remain

a Chinaman. The two are antagonistic

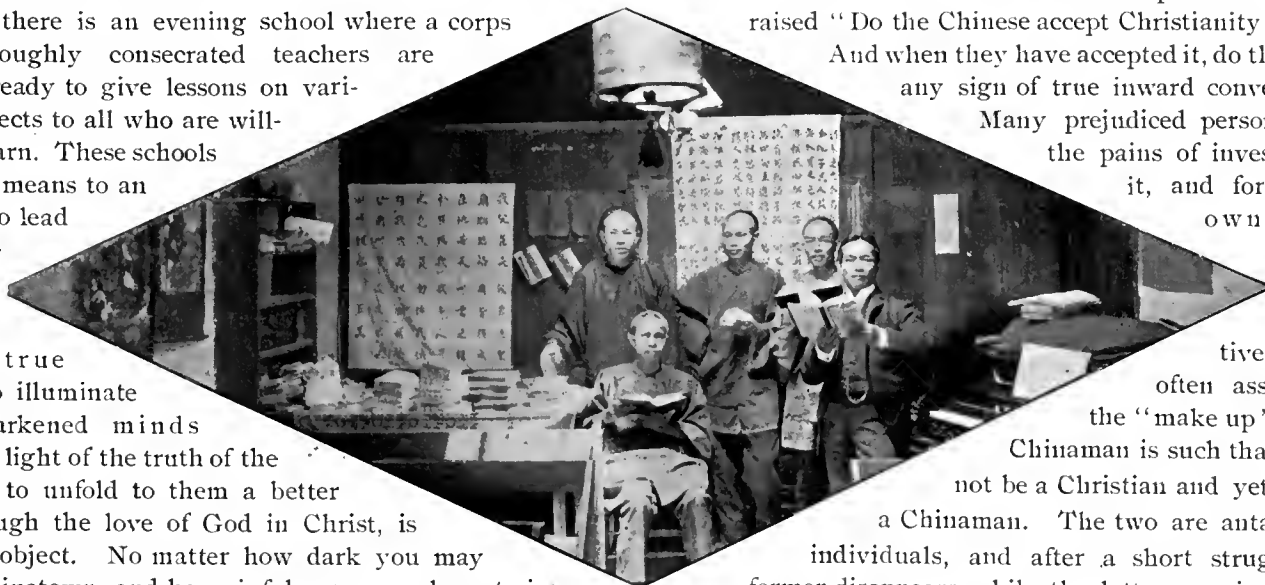
individuals, and after a short struggle the former disappears while the latter remains. Such

is not the case. A goodly number of these little brown men have already been weaned from their deep rooted superstitious beliefs through a comparatively short period of Christian activity among them. The unreasonable prejudice and unwarranted ill-feeling entertained by the white people toward these strangers are the natural products of ignorance. If people will look upon them in their true light they will find, in spite of what they have heard and read, many noble qualities and even redeeming virtues in these "heathen Chinese."

Visitors to Chinatown are always welcome and kindly treated.

伍盤照

(NG POON CHEW.)



CHINESE MISSION.



WIFE OF A CHINESE MINISTER.

### LOS ANGELES AS AN OIL CENTER.

**H**ITHERTO the great drawback in establishing manufacturing enterprises in Los Angeles has been the high price of fuel. If the oil developments which have recently been made within the city limits continue, Los Angeles will soon be provided with fuel at about as low a rate as any city in the United States. The developments of the past few months within the city limits have assumed the proportions of a veritable boom, and interest is growing from day to day as new wells are bored.

It may be news to some of our outside friends who have only heard of this State as a land of gold, climate, fruit and big pumpkins, that California is the third petroleum producing State in the Union, ranking only after Pennsylvania and New York. In time there is a good prospect that it may become the first, since petroleum is known to exist in many

Newhall deposits. There are three large companies operating here, and there are wells in Torrey cañon, the Ojai valley and Sespe, Santa Paula, Adams, Wheeler and Aliso cañons. The wells already in existence supply over 1,000 barrels daily and new ones are constantly being sunk. There is an extensive system of pipe lines in this territory and a large refinery at Santa Paula. Besides the large companies in operation there are many small wells owned by private parties, and their product is all sold to the large concerns.

In the Ojai valley is a well which was put down twenty-five years ago and still maintains its normal flow, though ten other wells have been successfully sunk in the same neighborhood. The entire southwestern slope of the Coast Range in Ventura and Santa Barbara counties seems to be well supplied with petroleum, and the daily output of the wells in this region is nearly 800 barrels.

In several sections near Los Angeles city the existence of



THE LOS ANGELES OIL WELLS, SECOND AND LUCAS STREETS.

widely separated sections, though confined to the Coast Range of mountains. In this range it is found all the way from Orange county to Mendocino, including Los Angeles, Ventura, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, Kern, San Luis Obispo, Monterey, Fresno, San Benito, Santa Clara, San Mateo, Alameda, Colusa, Humboldt and Mendocino. The principal center of production is in the south, the wells of Ventura and Los Angeles counties turning out a constantly increasing quantity of oil.

At Puente, some thirty miles east of Los Angeles, are extensive oil deposits whose development dates back to 1882. There are over a score of wells, and they produce several thousand barrels monthly. Most of it is used for fuel and lubricating purposes. These deposits continue into Orange county, where a couple of wells have been sunk near Fullerton which yield small quantities of oil, utilized for fuel.

The district which yields the largest amount of oil at present is in Ventura county and is a continuation of the

oil wells has been known ever since the early Mexican days. In connection with these springs have always been found deposits of asphaltum or *brea*, which is the residuum left after the volatile portion of the oil had been evaporated. This *brea* was extensively utilized by the Mexican residents for fuel and for covering the roofs of houses. Thousands of tons of asphaltum were shipped from Los Angeles county to the north in former years, being taken from the Brea ranch, west of the city, which derives its name from the extensive deposits of this material that are found there. Years ago a well was sunk for oil to a depth of 1,440 feet on the Brea ranch. Oil was found in abundance, but there was no local market for it at that time.

It has always been known that there were oil springs within the city limits, but old timers took no interest in developing them because, as stated, there was no local market, and later arrivals took it for granted that the deposits were not valuable because nothing had been done with them.

About nine months ago an oil well was put down near Second street park, less than a mile from the business center, and it gave a good yield of oil by pumping. Other wells were put down in rapid succession, until today there is a forest of oil derricks standing over 80 or more oil wells, and there is not a dry hole in the entire number, although some wells yield more oil than others.

These wells are shallow. The deepest one is only a little over 1100 feet in depth, while some of them are less than 200 feet deep. The average depth is probably not over 600 feet.

The daily yield of oil from these eighty wells is about 500 barrels. The average yield of the wells which are well managed is probably ten barrels per day, while some of the wells yield from twenty to forty barrels daily per well.

The oil sells at about \$1.25 per barrel and the market is an extensive one and rapidly extending. It is estimated that  $3\frac{1}{2}$  barrels of oil is equal to one ton of soft coal for the manufacture of steam. This brings coal down to less than \$5 per ton, to say nothing of the saving of expense of handling the oil as compared with the cost of handling the coal. With oil at \$1.25 a barrel, the owner of the well will net over \$1 per barrel.

These eighty wells are confined to a small area of territory, most of them being found on a tract that does not exceed twenty acres in extent. That section of the city has all been subdivided into residence lots. Sometimes four or five wells will be found on a single lot. In one case a man raised enough money to put down a well on a lot which he was fortunate enough to own. From the sales of oil from that well he put down other wells until he now has five wells on that one lot, and he now has the income from the sale of from twenty to thirty barrels of oil per day.

The extent of the oil deposit is as yet a matter of conjecture, but there is every reason to believe that it covers a large portion of the territory within the city limits, and that it is a portion of the belt which extends from the oil fields of Ventura county and Newhall on the northwest to those of Puente on the east. As already stated, oil has been found west of the city limits and there are excellent indications north and east, where wells are being bored. This whole country is underlaid with sandstone—that peculiar formation of sandstone which is found in all oil producing countries.

Hitherto the work of sinking wells in the city has been done by individuals or firms in a small way, but companies are now being formed to lease land and operate on a more extensive scale, and it would not be surprising to see an oil exchange established before long.

It is difficult to over-estimate the value of the industry to Los Angeles should it develop as now appears probable. The price of oil for fuel has already fallen almost one-half, and there has been a considerable reduction in the price of coal. With oil at the equivalent of \$2.50 a ton for coal, which we shall have should the production continue to increase at the present rate, there would no longer be any trouble about manufacturing. Then, we may expect to get gas at about 50 cents a thousand, which could be piped into houses and used for fuel. Should the output increase beyond the home demand, a pipe line to the coast would be an easy matter.

R. S. N.

## THE IRRIGATION CONGRESS.



The Congress held at Denver last month was the third of a series which prominent western men have instituted for the purpose of developing western interests.

The objects of these Congresses are two fold: (1) To reclaim the arid lands of the west, and (2) to

make homes for the homeless citizens of eastern states. The work is being done both on selfish and humane grounds. The selfish end is being served in the proposed development of now worthless lands, which can be made to produce grains and fruits in abundance, together with all the concomitants of comfort and luxury, thus increasing the population of the western states and adding to their taxable wealth and political power. The humane side of the question is that which proposes to provide homes for twenty millions of our fellow countrymen, now living a hand to mouth existence in congested districts of eastern cities, who are longing for a home on ten or twenty acres of Mother Earth, where, with the help of God's sunlight and water, they can not only exist, but can be comfortable and happy.

Stripped of poetry, the object of the Congress is this: The west contains millions of acres of arid land which in their present condition are worthless. Adjacent to these lands are streams of water and large water sheds in which the precious fluid is now going to waste. To place these waters on these arid lands is an enterprise so stupendous that private capital is unable to cope with it, as conditions now exist. The Irrigation Congress asks that the government shall make surveys to determine what special tracts of land are susceptible of irrigation, containing good soil, proper climate, proximity to possible markets and future railroad connections. In conjunction with these land surveys there shall be determined the amount of available water which could be utilized on these lands, both in running streams and in storage basins. The government having determined these two things—discovery of water and its distribution—the states can be asked, through the several Legislatures, to undertake the reclamation of these lands, in bodies of from ten to fifty thousand acres, and make them fit for homes.

Desert land is for sale today by the government at \$1.25 an acre, and most of it is dear at that price. Within the State of California there are thousands of acres of this land, upon which water can be placed at a cost not exceeding \$20 an acre. The State of California can afford to take this land, expend \$20 an acre in reclaiming it, and place it on the market and sell it at \$25 an acre to actual settlers, in tracts of not exceeding forty acres. By doing so it would be at no loss of money, and it would add a million people to its population within ten years.

To change a desolate tract of cactus and sage brush into fruitful fields of alfalfa and vines, dotted with rural homes of happy people, is a task not unworthy the best and wisest men of this generation.

*And L. Alles*

Secretary National Executive Committee.

## LOS ANGELES CHURCHES.

The following list of 93 Los Angeles Churches, with names of the pastors, will be found useful by visitors and new arrivals in the city:

African M. E., D. Jones, 87 Azusa St.  
 Asbury M. E., Wm. M. Sterling, N. Workman, bet. Downey and Hoff.  
 Bellevue Avenue M. E., G. L. Cole, 1035 Bellevue Ave.  
 Bethany Presbyterian, Henry A. Newell, cor. Bellevue and Holiday.  
 Bethesda Presbyterian, Central Ave. and E. Ninth.  
 Bethlehem Congregational, Fran M. Price, cor. Lazard and Vignes.  
 Boyle Heights M. E., Phineas F. Brezee, Pennsylvania and St. Louis.  
 Boyle Heights Presbyterian, Wm. S. Young, N. Chicago and E. First.  
 Cathedral of St. Vibiana, Francis Mora, Joachim Adams, Main St.  
 Central Christian, Frank A. Wright, 121 W. Fourteenth St.  
 Central M. E., Francis M. Larkin, W. Fifteenth, bet. Main and Hill.  
 Chinese First Presbyterian, I. M. Condit (Oakland), 214 Wilmington.  
 Christ Church (Episcopal), Alfred S. Clark, cor. Flower and Pico.  
 Christian Church, A. C. Smither, cor. Temple and Broadway.  
 Christian Mission, D. A. Warner, 3306 S. Main.  
 Church of God, Jacob W. Byers, 128 N. Los Angeles.  
 Church of Our Lady of the Angels, M. S. Liebana, N. Main, op Plaza.  
 Church of Ascension (Episcopal Mis.), D. F. Mackenzie, St. Louis St.  
 Church of St. Vincent, Dr. Paul, cor. Grand Ave. and Washington.  
 Church of Epiphany, Henderson Judd, Patrick, bet. Sichel and Griffin.  
 Church of the New Era, M. C. Bowman, Illinois Hall, 607 1/2 S. Broadway.  
 Church of the Unity, J. C. Thomson, cor. Third and Hill Sts.  
 East Los Angeles Baptist, Geo. E. Dye, cor. Workman and Hawkins.  
 E. L. A. Christian, B. F. Coulter, Workman, bet. Downey and Hoff.  
 E. L. A. Congregational, Dr. Hill,  
 Epworth M. E., Geo. S. Cole, cor. Bellevue and Centennial St.  
 Evangelische Friedens Kirche, Paul Brank, 654 San Julien St.  
 First Baptist, Daniel Read, cor. S. Broadway and Sixth St.  
 First Chinese Presbyterian Mission, 150 Wilmington St.  
 First Church of Christian Scientists, St. Vincent Hall, 614 S. Hill.  
 First Congregational, R. G. Hutchins, cor. Hill and Sixth Sts.  
 First English Lutheran, Milton H. Stine, cor. Eighth and Flower.  
 First Free Methodist, J. S. Phillips, Sixth, bet. Crocker and Towne.  
 First German Evan. Lutheran Trinity, Geo. Runkel, Flower, nr 8th.  
 First M. E., John W. Campbell, 333 S. Broadway.  
 First M. E. German, J. R. F. Stienback, 4th, bet. Broadway and Hill.  
 First Presbyterian, Burt Estes Howard, cor. Second and Broadway.  
 German Baptist, Wm. Appel, cor. Eighth and Maple Ave.  
 German Evan. Association Emanuel, F. Berner, 718 S. Olive St.  
 Gospel Meeting House, 808 Temple St.  
 Gospel Tabernacle, Wm. Stevens, cor. Temple and Broadway.  
 Grace M. E., Will A. Knighten, 627 E. First St.  
 Grand View Presbyterian, C. M. Fisher, Washington, w of Rosedale Ave.  
 Holiness Tabernacle, Hardin Wallace, 215 W. Fourth St.  
 Holiness Tabernacle, Daniel Herley, Patrick, bet. Sichel and Griffin.  
 Emanuel Presbyterian, W. J. Chichester, cor. Tenth and Pearl Sts.  
 Jewish Synagogue, A. Blum, meets in Church of the Unity, 3d and Hill.  
 Mateo Street M. E. (South), C. S. Perry, cor. Mateo and E. Sixth St.  
 Memorial Baptist, 21st St., bet. Main and Grand Ave.  
 Methodist Episcopal (South), J. T. G. Finley, 1035 Bellevue Ave.  
 Methodist Episcopal (South), Wade Hamilton, 1809 Union Ave.  
 New Era, George Cannon, Illinois Hall.  
 Olivet Congregational, cor. W. Washington St. and S. Magnolia Ave.  
 Pacific Gospel Union, Geo. A. Hilton, Superintendent, 110 W. Second.  
 Park Congregational, Thomas Hendry, cor. Temple and Metcalf Sts.  
 People's Church, J. A. Phillips, 607 1/2 S. Broadway.  
 Pico Heights Congregational, east side E St., bet. W. 11th and W. 12th.  
 Pico Heights Methodist, west side F St., bet. W. Pico and W. 12th.  
 Plymouth Congregational, C. S. Vaile, cor. W. 21st St. and Lovelace.  
 Reformed Presbyterian, L. M. Ramsey, E. 21st St., near Maple Ave.  
 Reorg. Ch. of Jesus Christ, Latter Day Saints, Eld. Earl, 118 1/2 S. Spring.  
 Sacred Heart Church, Patrick Harnett, cor. S. Sichel and Baldwin.  
 Salvation Army, W. A. McIntyre, Captain, 329 1/2 S. Spring Street.  
 Second Congregational, N. Daly, bet. Pasadena and Downey Ave.  
 Second German M. E., F. A. Werth, N. side of E. Pico, opp. Wall St.  
 Second Presbyterian, L. Finley Laverty, cor. Downey Ave. and Daly.  
 Seventh Day Adventists of E. Los Angeles, El. Cawkins, Sup., 118 N. Daly.  
 Seventh Day Adventists, 141 W. Carr Street.  
 Simpson M. E. Tabernacle, C. C. McLean, 734 S. Hope Street.  
 Society of Friends, 226 Downey Avenue.  
 St. John's Episcopal, B. W. R. Tayler, cor. W. Adams and Figueroa.  
 St. Joseph's Church, P. V. Aertker, 1215 Santee Street.  
 St. Paul's Episcopal, John Gray, S. Olive, bet. Fifth and Sixth Sts.  
 St. Vincent's J. W. Hickey, cor. Washington Street and Grand Ave.  
 Stevens African M. E. Church, D. R. Jones, Azusa near San Pedro St.  
 Swedish Baptist, A. W. Backland, W. Eight, bet. Flower and Hope.  
 Swedish Lutheran, P. A. Edquist, cor. W. Tenth St. and Grand Ave.  
 Third Congregational, J. F. Brown, N. Main and Railroad Sts.  
 Third Presbyterian, D. S. Colmery, S. Hill and Sixteenth Sts.  
 Trinity Methodist Episcopal (South), A. C. Bane, 522 S. Broadway.  
 Union Avenue M. E., Jno. A. McMillan, cor. Union Ave. and Court St.  
 Union Christian Mission, D. A. Wagner, 3306 S. Main St.  
 United Brethren, J. S. Pittman, S. E. cor. Pico and Hope Sts.  
 United Presbyterian Chinese Mission, J. C. Nevin, 128 Wilmington St.

United Presbyterian, W. B. Carr, cor. W. Eighth and S. Hill Sts.  
 University M. E., A. C. Williams, cor. Thirty-seventh St. and Wesley Av.  
 Vincent M. E., F. V. Fisher, E. Twenty-ninth St., near S. Main.  
 Welsh Presbyterian, David Hughes of First Presbyterian, 2d and Bdy.  
 Wesley Chapel M. E., D. Mercker, Sixth St. and Maple Ave.  
 West End Congregational, Geo. Morris, Temple St. near Ida.  
 West End M. E. (South), Wade Hamilton, 1807 S. Union Ave.  
 Zion's German M. E., E. Pico, bet. Wall and San Julian Sts.

## NEWS ITEMS.

The last week of September was a busy one for the San Diego hotels. As members of the Cabrillo executive committee, Messrs. O'Brien of the Brewster, and Babcock of the Coronado, naturally reaped a just reward. The Cabrillo headquarters were in the Horton, and this house had advance orders for over half its rooms long before the opening day. The view of the fireworks on the bay from the verandas of the Hotel Florence was a drawing card, aside from its excellent cuisine. Many visitors prolonged their stay in order to spend Sunday at La Jolla. Lakeside also came in for its share of well repaid guests.

Amusement lovers in Los Angeles are being attracted by the somewhat novel spectacle of two-seated cars of people dashing rapidly around a circular incline from a point somewhat higher than a three story building until they reach the limit of their run at the bottom. This is what is popularly known as the Toboggan Slide, which is perhaps enjoying the largest general patronage of any amusement in the city. A resident of Los Angeles who does not know of it is not only behind the times but has missed a most exhilarating sensation. From the east side of Broadway, between First and Second streets, can be plainly seen the sign: "The Toboggan Slide. The wildest ride on earth for ten cents."

Mr. H. F. Norcross, who has charge of the Los Angeles branch of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce, has returned from the Cabrillo celebration. No small credit is due Mr. Norcross, as well as Secretary Young of the San Diego Chamber of Commerce, for the success of one of the grandest celebrations Southern California has ever known. Its organization, and the enthusiasm and persistence with which the work was carried on to so successful a termination speak well for the Bay City. Our "Fiesta" friends will have to "get up and dust," so to speak, if they would retain their laurels of last April.

Our frontispiece, "A Southern California Rosebud," is from a photo of Schumacher's, 107 N. Spring street, who recently received the highest award, first premiums, in the photographic department of the Midwinter Fair held in San Francisco. The fact of his having received the highest award over all other competitors at the Midwinter Fair and at all previous exhibits wherever his work was entered in competition in the State, and also having received one of the highest awards, a diploma, at the World's Fair at Chicago, is sufficient proof that his ability as a photographer ranks among the highest and that his work is surpassed by none.

The voters of Los Angeles will soon have an opportunity of scoring another progressive step by voting the proposed \$506,600.00 bonds for the following improvements: Improvement of Elysian Park, \$100,000.00; extension of Westlake Park, \$25,000; East Side Park, \$25,000; school buildings and additions, \$185,000; public tunnel under Third from Clay to Hope, \$141,600; land in the Providencia Ranch for head water works for city supply, \$30,000. Votes can be cast for the different improvements separately or in toto.

Mr. L. R. Britton, manager of the Irrigation Age, Chicago, and wife are paying this section a visit. The Age is doing a grand work for the cause of irrigation, and both Manager Britton and Editor Smythe deserve large success.

On completion of the different displays of the exhibition room, the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce will be in first-class shape in their new quarters at Fourth and Broadway. Southern California will then have a permanent display of its products and enterprise second to none on this coast and the most creditable and efficient quarters and facilities of any similar organization in the West. The consequences to this section can not be over estimated, and those who have the welfare of this locality at heart should join their membership to this already large and efficient body of workers for Southern California. Opening day will be on October 10th.

Our exchange list has undergone a creditable increase by the receipt of the October number of St. John's Parish Paper of Los Angeles. Besides items of interest to members of that parish, the journal contains many breezy items of general interest and an excellent sermon by the Rector, B. W. R. Taylor. The energetic and progressive Rector of the lovely church at Figueroa and Adams does not hesitate to promulgate his convictions both in sermon and practice.

Finishing touches will soon be given Pasadena's magnificent Moresque palace, the Hotel Green, in shape of further office improvements and a couple of \$1000 storm doors at the east and south entrances. The thorough and efficient management of Mr. J. H. Holmes has placed the Green in the front rank of hotels.



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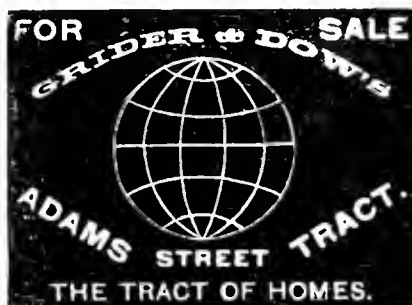
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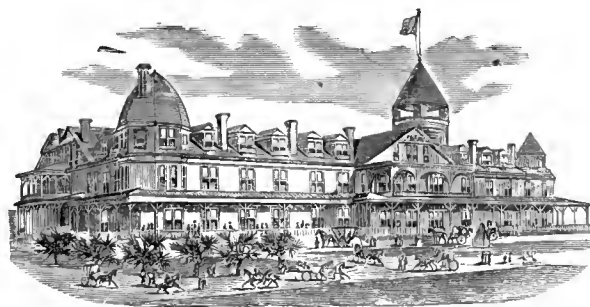
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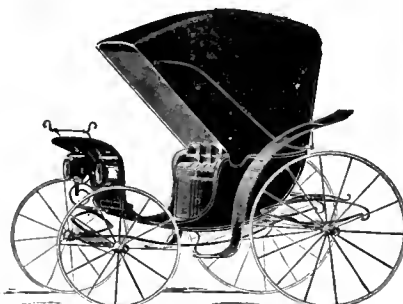
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Los Angeles.

NOVEMBER, 1894

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# Land • Of • Sunshine

LOS ANGELES

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

NOVEMBER, 1894

## THE YUCCA PALM.



**N**EARLY all the so-called deserts of Southern California are only deserts to the extent that they have no water. Under irrigation they will produce any crop that can be raised. Here are found many interesting forms of vegetation. It is a mistaken idea to suppose, as some persons do, that these deserts are composed of masses of shifting

sand. There are some patches of such territory here and there where the soil is impregnated with alkali and salt, but the greater part of the so-called desert is covered with a growth of many varieties of plants that are peculiar to this region and most interesting to the traveler and student.

Foremost among the vegetation of the desert is the cactus in great variety, some of which produce fruits that are eaten by the natives and made into preserves. The cactus, however, deserves a separate article by itself. Another noteworthy plant which attracts the attention of travelers through the desert is the yucca. There are two

varieties of this yucca, one of which grows to a few feet in height and then sends up a long spike-like flower stem. This is known as the "Spanish Bayonet." The other variety grows to the size of a tree and forms a prominent landmark on the long stretches of desert which take up a large portion of southeastern California.

Several uses have been found for this plant. In the Antelope Valley, in the northern part of Los Angeles county, where it is very plentiful, an English newspaper, the Daily Telegraph, several years ago established a factory for the manufacture of pulp to be used for paper. The enterprise fell through, owing to lack of practical management, although the English company still owns a large tract of land up there.

Another use to which the yucca palm has been put is in the manufacture of tree protectors, to keep animals from nibbling the bark; also surgeons' splints. A factory of this nature has been in operation in Los Angeles for a couple of years. An attempt was also made to utilize thin veneers of the wood as a covering for walls in place of paper, staining

them the colors of various woods. It was found, however, that the material was too porous, absorbing the coloring matter in very large quantities. The wood is very light, more like pith than timber. In the factory is a machine which cuts the wood into a continuous roll, shaving the trunk around as one would pare a potato.

Another use to which that variety of yucca known as the Spanish Bayonet has been put is in the manufacture of ropes and twines. A couple of years ago a Missouri inventor devised a machine for extracting the fiber from the yucca.

For many years the only material used in the manufacture of the world's supply of rope was the fiber of the manilla hemp. The yucca is so easily cultivated and the fiber so cheaply separated that the first cost is but a trifle to that of imported fibers.



H. Friend, Eng.

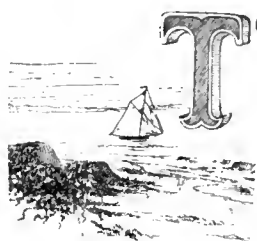
MONARCH OF THE DESERT.

Pierce Photo.

*Harry Ellington Crook*

## FAMOUS FISH OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

CHARLES FREDERICK HOLDER.



TO the lover of rod and reel fishing of the East, whose experience is bounded by catches of black-bass and trout alone, the game fishes of insular California come as a revelation. There is good fishing along the shore of the mainland, but owing to the rocky nature of Santa Catalina and San

Clemente, and the smooth harbors found there, these islands have become known as the best fishing grounds in southern waters.

Santa Catalina, the eastern reader knows, is within three hours and a half of Los Angeles, and reached by the boats of the Wilmington Transportation Company. Once on the ground there are good boats and oarsmen; the rest, the wielding of the rod, is left for you.

In the limited space allowed me, I can but refer to the game qualities of two fishes—the black sea bass, or Jew fish (*Stereolepis figas*), and the amber fish, or yellow tail (*Seriola lalandi*). The white sea bass, rock bass, barracuda and others also deserve the attention of lovers of good sport.

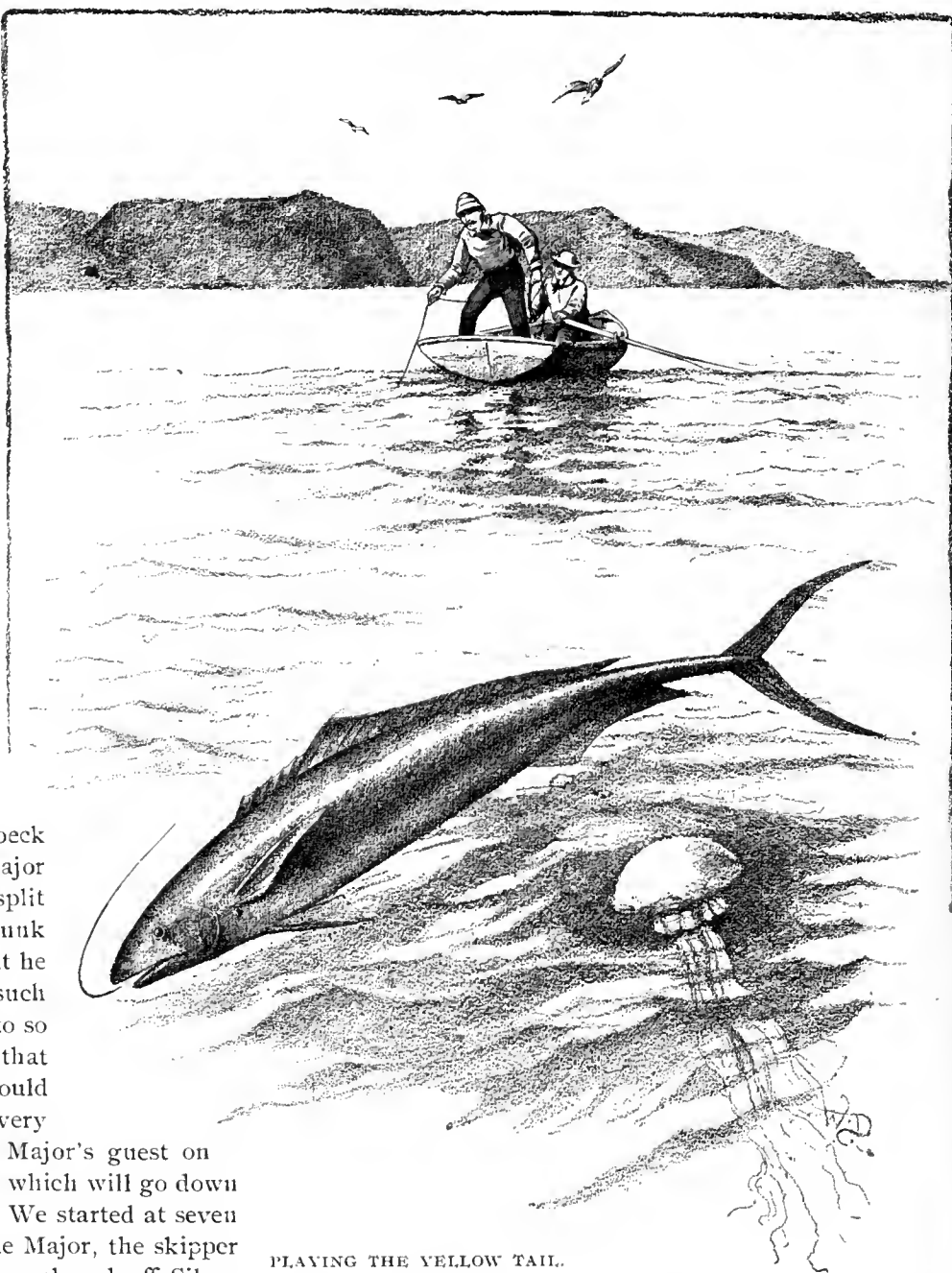
Everybody knows the Jew fish—a monster of the bass tribe, from four to six or more feet in length, and weighing from seventy-five to seven hundred pounds, the latter being the largest I have heard of in these waters.

During the recent summer H. Slotterbeck of Los Angeles, presented my friend Major Charles Viele with a fourteen ounce split bamboo rod, a 400 foot No. 18 Cutty hunk line and a reel, with the assurance that he could safely tackle a Jew fish with such an outfit. The suggestion gave rise to so much discussion and banter at Avalon that the Major finally announced that he would put the matter to a test, and at the very end of the season did so. Being the Major's guest on this trip, I fortunately saw the catch, which will go down in Catalina history as a notable one. We started at seven one morning, on the launch Mascot, the Major, the skipper and myself, and by nine o'clock were anchored off Silver Cañon. The Major, who was going to devote himself to the rod, took his place in the small boat, with a heavy leader to the line, ready to cast off. In less than twenty minutes he had a bite, whereupon the skipper jumped into the boat and cast off. The bite was repeated several times, the fish getting away by cutting the light line in some way.

An hour passed, during which I hooked a 227 pound Jew fish on the hand line, and wore myself out with it, my com-

pauion finally bringing it in. Shortly the Major had a good bite and hooked his fish amid a loud screaming of the reel, during which the skipper took the oars and guided the boat as the Jew fish towed them away and began one of the pluckiest fights I have ever seen. The oarsman managed the boat well, but in a few minutes the big fish had carried them five hundred feet away, and I could hear the ominous clicking of the Major's reel as it fairly screeched out the tune of music; then I saw the rod bend and sometimes almost disappear in the water.

The big fish made some fine runs out and down; and



PLAYING THE YELLOW TAIL.

several times he rushed around the kelp, finally becoming entangled in it. There was a tin can buoy aboard, and this was now cast over with the rod lashed to it, and left floating while the fishermen returned to the launch, where I had in the meantime hooked three or four Jew fish, some on the rod, caught a hundred-pounder on the hand line and lost all my tackle. Having rigged up a grapnel they returned to the small boat, hooked the kelp and pulled it up. Then I



heard the shriek of the Major's reel again as the big fish made a desperate run, taking 100 or 200 feet of line. Checked by skillful work, it began to sulk and laid like a rock on the bottom in fifty feet of water.

Inch by inch it was brought up, then would make desperate rushes and sulk again, the very prince of sulkers. For two hours and a half the fight continued, the shrieking reel, the hissing of the line alone breaking the stillness; then the small boat moved toward me, and a shout announced that the deed was done, and the big fish of 158 pounds had succumbed to a light rod and a veritable thread of a line in the hands of one of the most skillful wielders of the rod California has ever seen.

We hauled up anchor and steamed in with three fish: one of 100 pounds, one of 158, and one of 227 pounds. We had struck a school of Jew fish, and had we been well equipped with bait and tackle, could have taken in many hundred pounds of black sea bass. Fishing for this fish is not likely to become popular, owing to the hard work entailed.

Taking the yellow tail is the sport *par excellence* in Southern California waters. The fish ranges from fifteen to eighty pounds, twenty-five being a good average; and on a light rod it affords much sport, fighting from first to last with all the energy of a bass, and only giving in when killed. Two or three catches of twenty or twenty-five pounders is work and enjoyment enough for one day, and one would satisfy the average fisherman.

The extent of the schools of yellow tail at Santa Catalina in summer is almost beyond belief. The fish color the water for acres, while the albacore and other big fish often beat the blue waters into foam for miles.

In June and early July the waters about Santa Catalina Island and San Clemente abound in schools of barracuda that often tint the water a rich green, and when seen deep in the water from the boat present a singular appearance of myriads of heads and eyes. When the barracuda bites it does it in a whole-souled fashion that cannot be mistaken; and the lines are kept going and there is a constant flapping as the long rakish fish come piling into the boat. Usually this fish is taken on a hand line, and the object is to see how many can be caught, and often by following a school around a boat can be almost filled with the fish. There are times when the yellow tail refuses any bait, however tempting it may be or scientifically handled. At such times one can often plainly see great shoals of them beneath the boat and almost touch them with the line to no purpose. When, however, this gamy fish concludes to feed, they become quite ravenous, often chasing smaller fish upon the shore by their pursuit. At these times they can be taken with a throw-line from the shore with often no other bait than a strip of white cloth. This past summer I tried them on a light rod, and had no difficulty in taking eight and ten pound fish on

an eight ounce split bamboo rod and curiously enough some of the largest on an old oil silk trout line of the smallest size. The fish varied much in their game qualities; some were thorough fighters and gave a fine exhibition of strength and skill, and fought for twenty or thirty minutes before they were brought to the gaff, while others, and notably the largest fish running up to twelve pounds, simply sulked and



A 35 1/2-POUND JEW FISH.

came in like a dead weight. One of the best fighters I have taken on a rod in these waters is the oil shark, an active shark about five feet in length and running up to seventy pounds.

*C. H. Holden*

## THE CHANNEL CITY.



MOST cities in Southern California possess certain characteristic features of their own, and each has its individual charms and beauties that make it especially dear to those who dwell within it. There is

about Santa Barbara a mysterious but powerful attraction which all who have ever known the place must have experienced, and which gives it a unique position among the cities of the coast.

The writer is not a resident of Santa Barbara and has no interests and but few friends there. He is not prepared to deny that there are other cities in Southern California possessing as beautiful scenery as that which surrounds Santa Barbara. The climate is not essentially different from that of most of the coast towns.

Other places may contain as many or more delightful streets lined with handsome and cheerful homes. Other places, too, may contain as cultured and agreeable people. Yet there is something in the combination of all these characteristics in Santa Barbara—the beauty of the scene, the calm, perfect days, the charming residence streets and the pleasant, hospitable people—that gives the place an individuality of its own, which when once understood and appreciated can never be forgotten.

Six years ago the writer fell in with an eastern man on a Pullman car, who was paying his first visit to the coast. Asked concerning his destination, the tourist answered: "I am coming to Southern California, especially for the purpose of seeing Santa Barbara. It must be a wonderful place to make such a profound impression upon all who visit there. A couple of years ago I was traveling in India, and on my way from Calcutta to the Taj Mahal, I became acquainted with a wealthy New Yorker who was traveling

all over the world in search of the finest climate and the most desirable location in which to spend the last years of his life. He said that his search was now concluded; that the place selected was Santa Barbara, in Southern California. I had never heard of Santa Barbara before, but you may be sure I remembered the name, after such a recommenda-

tion. A year later I was at a German watering place, and I met there a young Englishman, who said he had just returned from a visit to Southern California, where his father had land interests of some sort. I asked him if he had been to Santa Barbara. He replied with enthusiasm that he had spent the winter there, and that no watering place in Europe was to be compared with it for beauty and charm. Now I am going to see Santa Barbara for myself," continued the tourist, "and if it suits me, I will build my family a winter residence there."



IN THE MISSION GARDEN.

There now stands on a prominent corner in the residence section of Santa Barbara the winter home of this gentleman, an elegant, tasteful structure, surrounded by semi-tropical trees, vines and flowers of every sort, and on the bright warm days of January and February he frequently drives down to a neighboring cañon in the mountains where is situated the residence of his friend the New Yorker.

The population of Santa Barbara is largely made up of people of settled incomes and moderate means, who have selected this city, after a considerable acquaintance with the rest of the world, as a place of permanent residence. They admire and love it, not only for its climate and its beauty of location, but also for its calm and quiet—in which latter characteristics it is unique among Southern California cities. It cannot be said of Santa Barbara that it is unprogressive, for the city contains every modern improvement, and in many respects

is far in advance of other western cities of the same size; but the aggressive, energetic spirit which is generally to be found in the West, and particularly in Southern California, seems to be very nearly lacking here. There is, however, an ever-present *esprit du corps* and a sentimental regard for

the place on the part of the people to which no taint of direct personal interest seems to attach. In respect to its people and their attitude toward it, Santa Barbara more nearly resembles a European town or an old settlement in New England than it does the average



Over the hills  
toward  
Santa Barbara Mission  
Nelle Stearns

western city. Santa Barbara is practically the oldest American city on the coast. It was not the first mission established by the Franciscans, but it was among the earliest, its date being December 4th, 1786. Although its harbor ranks as a mere roadstead, it is nevertheless accessible to vessels of average draft nearly every day in the year, and for that

reason sailing vessels passing along this coast were accustomed to stop at Santa Barbara, and the place soon became well known to the Yankee traders as a depot for supplies and a good market for their wares. The mission prospered and at the time of secularization in 1833, was one of the largest and richest on the coast. Gradually a considerable colony of Americans crept in; and at the time California was annexed to the Union, Santa Barbara was one of the best known cities on the coast. There was a long period during which Santa Barbara was the metropolis of Southern California, and when the railroad first penetrated this section many believed that Santa Barbara and not Los Angeles was to be its western terminus. The peculiar situation of Santa Barbara city on a narrow strip of land flanked by a considerable mountain range, while it gave to it one of the most beautiful locations ever selected by man in which to construct a city, is nevertheless against it as a great commercial center, and the

perity ten years before it came to Santa Barbara. In 1887 the Southern Pacific made its way into the Channel City, much to the regret of a few of its inhabitants, who, with



FLORAL PAGEANT, 1894.

Newton Photo.

characteristic conservatism mourned the loss of the ancient quiet and isolation. The railway made less change in the character of Santa Barbara than was anticipated. A desperate attempt was made by a few new comers to get up a "boom" in real estate, but the effort was speedily frowned down and soon expired. Since then the city has slowly but steadily increased in population, but the new residents being of a sort that are attracted by the characteristics of the city as they existed, naturally do not tend to change them, and beneath the surface Santa Barbara of to-day is much the same as Santa Barbara of twenty years ago.

In material things, however, the little city has made a great advance. It is doubtful whether any place of the same size can show more miles of paved streets, and cement sidewalks, fine boulevards and better lights, and certainly no place on the coast can display to the visitor such a collection of charming villas as are to be found in the Montecito Valley east of the city. The hotels and boarding houses of Santa Barbara begin to fill up early in the season, and are generally crowded with visitors throughout the winter and spring, and almost into the summer, and there are few places on the coast where the tourists seem to enjoy themselves better. The same set of people come year after year to make Santa Barbara their winter home, many of them ultimately to locate there. As a winter resort no place on the coast is better known, and none enjoys a higher degree of popularity.

The mission buildings of Santa Barbara, of which illustrations are presented with this article, are among the most interesting to be found anywhere in Southern California. They are still in excellent repair and are the home of a number of monks who regularly ring the angelus on the old bells and hold services in the chapel.

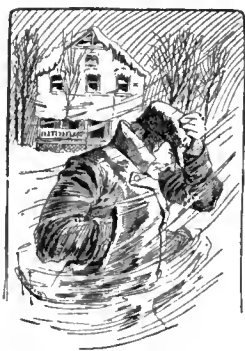
Within a few months the coast line of railway will be completed and trains will be running direct from San Francisco to Los Angeles by way of Santa Barbara. This, with the Southern Pacific, will give Santa Barbara two lines of railway.

O. C.



THE CORRIDOR STEPS, SANTA BARBARA.

honors of that description were destined to come to Los Angeles. The latter had enjoyed railway connection with the East and a consequent increase in population and pros-



A drawback we don't have.

## SHORTCOMINGS OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

NOTHING is perfect in this world, not even Southern California. Eastern people inquiring about this country frequently ask with a suspicion born of experience in other fields, "What are the drawbacks, the disadvantages of the country. It surely must have some. Tell them to us frankly."

It is hard for the average man who has resided in Southern California any length of time, to give a satisfactory answer to this question. It is like asking a man to describe the faults and shortcomings of the wife with whom he has lived many happy years. If he loves her, those characteristics which another might regard as faults, are to him so thoroughly a part of herself that they seem rather like virtues. The Southern Californian who is not of grumpy disposition and who is reasonably prosperous in his affairs, is without exception so much in love with the country of his choice, and so thoroughly loyal to its interests, that he can see neither fault nor flaw in its make-up. Right here lies the first great drawback of the country—one out of which many others grow. It is the overstating of the advantages by its friends. It cannot be denied that some of this exaggeration has been done by people with interested motives, who, with a policy as shortsighted as it is vicious, attempt to lure people to the country on false representations in the hope of selling them land; but

by far the greater part of the misleading statements made about this country, and, too, the most injurious of them, are made not in printed advertisements or articles in newspapers, nor in circulars of land companies, but in the private correspondence of individuals who brim over with enthusiasm which they long to communicate to their friends in the East, sometimes unconsciously, sometimes wilfully overstate every advantage of the country and ignore every drawback. As a rule it is the newest comers who sin most heinously in this regard. One man happens to strike, for his first winter in California, an exceptionally warm and dry season. "There is no rain or wet here to speak of," he writes back enthusiastically. "The weather is absolutely perfect all the year through." Next year when his friends come out the winter is exceptionally wet, cold and disagreeable—that is, for Southern California. They go back and abuse the country, not because it rained so much as because they were disappointed

through misrepresentations. Another man learned that on one occasion one orange grove sold the crop of a few acres at the rate of a thousand dollars an acre, promptly writes back that oranges are a sure thing at that figure—which his eastern friends ought to consider a piece of pure idiocy, because if it were true there would not be standing room in this country for the people that would flock to it.

It is very rare that people who have lived in this country several years, and who are not constitutionally unsuccessful, are heard to express themselves as disappointed in it; but new-comers frequently do so. Many of the letters decline to specify any particular objection, but content themselves with declaring in a general way that it is not what they had been led to expect. (It should be added, parenthetically, that the number of these is more than offset by those who declare every thing far more delightful than they ever hoped or dreamed.) One man is disgusted to find that it rains

sometimes two or three days at a stretch, or perhaps showers every day for a week—something quite unknown, of course, in the East. Another visitor, who got his feet wet or sat in a draft or left off his warm underclothes, is horrified to find that he has actually taken a bad cold, and on being informed by some sympathetic resident that this is "a beastly place for colds"—what place isn't, by the way?—he thinks the name semi-tropic a misnomer. Another man is deeply grieved to discover a dishonest, scheming real estate dealer in Southern California, and he tells his woe to every one he meets until some one thinks to remind him that this is not the only section of the world where the wicked manage to exist and to spread themselves like the green bay tree. Still an-



Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 1st, 1894.  
DEAR FATHER: Come at once. This country is perfect—a Paradise. Been here nearly a month and not a disagreeable day.

Yours affectionately,

JOHN.

other objects to the dusty roads in summer, and may his objecting never cease, until the country rulers and the people back of them come to understand that in Southern California it pays better to sprinkle roads than to be continually building them over. One other fault finder doesn't like the monotony of the weather; and there is nothing to be said about him except to suggest that he be taken out and knocked on the head. Such a person would find Heaven monotonous.

The climate of Southern California, with all its good points, has nevertheless one drawback which is the cause of not a little annoyance to every one who does not properly guard against this danger. Except on a few of the warmest days or coldest rainy days of winter, there is a diurnal variation of temperature of from 10° to 25°; not so great a variation, it is true, as is experienced at such famous climatic localities as Rome or Venice, but sufficient of a change to demand precaution on the part of those not enjoying strong



constitutions. No matter how warm it may have been during the day, as night approaches a chill comes on, which increases until about dawn, when with the rising sun the thermometer bounds up rapidly, reaching its maximum a little after noon. This change is not so marked on the hills as in the lower levels, but unless the visitor is warned on this point and protects himself against the change by proper clothing he is very likely to take cold.

This change of temperature seems all the more sudden to the stranger to this climate, but to the old resident it is as much a matter of course as the rising of the sun and he is prepared for it.

Such changes as are to be found in the eastern climates, when a warm spring morning of 70 degrees temperature will in the afternoon, without any warning, change to freezing, are absolutely unknown here. Yet it is by no means uncommon

to meet a party of tourists denouncing this climate as one where it is appallingly easy to take cold.

There is a peculiar characteristic in the atmosphere of Southern California, which shows to advantage in the summer, but in winter constitutes quite a drawback. The extreme dryness of the air makes it seem ten degrees cooler than the thermometer shows. This is partially due to the fact that the pores of the body are kept free from the perspiration which in the East is a source of warmth to the body and discomfort as well.

"I am wearing the same clothing exactly as I would wear in Chicago for zero weather," the visitor declares, "and I am not comfortably warm, although the thermometer shows only 45 degrees." The case is not quite so bad as he makes it out, however. If it were zero weather in Chicago he would not be standing still on the street corner or riding in an open buggy or doing a number of other things which he does with comparative comfort in Southern California.

Another drawback grows out of this: many visitors seeing the sun shining brightly and the flowers in full bloom think there is no necessity for fire in the room. Old Californians are accustomed to get along with little if any artificial heat, but that is a dangerous experiment for newcomers to try.

There are a number of bogus drawbacks which need merely to be mentioned to be disposed of: earthquakes, of which serious ones are no more common than in the East; poisonous reptiles, practically unknown in the settled portions; the Chinese, now an advantage rather than a drawback; the Indians, harmless, few in number and almost

unknown in the thickly settled sections; and a dry season, which is now almost entirely robbed of its quondam terrors by the extension of the irrigation systems.

The shortcomings which have been discussed thus far in this article have been largely frivolous or fictitious. But there is a class of disadvantages that are genuine and are more serious. They all grow out of two facts: that Southern California as a whole is sparsely settled; and that it is far removed from the eastern centers of population. Its 29,000,000 acres contain only 250,000 people. In the cultivated and fertile section of the country there is one person to every forty-eight acres, leaving the towns out of the calculation. It is 500 miles to the nearest great city and over 2000 to the Eastern market where most of the products of the country have to be sold. In some of the older sections which are thickly settled a high degree of civilization has been attained, but in the portions more recently reclaimed many of the disadvantages of a new country are to be experienced. These of course grow less from year to year and will ultimately disappear. The distance from Chicago will never grow shorter, but two things will happen in course of time to make this drawback less serious. The construction of the Nicaragua Canal will bring New York and the Atlantic Coast nearer to California than Kansas City is now. Moreover, the steady trend of population westward will bring much of the market for perishable fruit to our doors.

Southern California is not an absolute paradise. It has faults, as all other sections of the world have. But can any place be found where the ratio of the shortcomings to the advantages is less? Thousands of people now living here who have traveled and lived in all sections of Europe and America will answer this question with an emphatic *No!*

OWEN CAPELLE.

## ON THE HILLS.

LOS ANGELES, 1894.

Earth-anchored eucalyptus trees  
Slow swaying to the landward breeze  
Echo the murmur of the seas.

A cactus army, grim and lone,  
Its bristling abatis has thrown  
Athwart the hill-top overgrown  
With silvery sage, while everywhere  
The love-vine spreads—a silken snare—  
The tangles of her yellow hair.

Old as the world, yet ever new,  
Heaven's golden glory filters through  
The constant, over-arching blue,  
Within whose luminous abyss—  
Soft, circumambient, fathomless—  
Gray messengers of nemesis—  
Great hawks in airy circles slide  
Aslant, alert and eager-eyed,  
On pinions motionless and wide.

Upon earth's outmost western rim  
Old Ocean's falchion cleaves the dim  
Dun distance that envelopes him.

Northward the great Sierras stand,  
Brave watchers over sea and land—  
Coast-guardsmen under God's command!

City of Angels! Loveliest!  
Crown jewel of the golden west!  
Haven of happiness and rest!  
Fair vision, half revealed, half lost  
Amid thy green hills, flower-embossed,  
Unscathed by heat, untouched by frost,  
Beloved of the gods thou art,  
And every highway through thy mart  
Points a new path to Nature's heart.

EMMA J. C. DAVIS.



Feb. 1st, '94—the day the old man arrived.



## CALIFORNIA INDIANS' WORK IN THE MISSIONS.

IN these days of manual training schools, when labor is assuming new dignity in the affairs of the world, we turn with special interest to the part that labor played in transforming the degraded California Indians into an industrious and useful people. Authorities are unanimous in the opinion that the Mission Indians are to be classed among the lowest savages on the face of the earth. Their habitations were wedge shaped lodges of tules and mud—wretched affairs and squalid beyond the conception of civilized minds—and they were themselves of low intelligence, brutish, without clothing and living upon acorns and the various nuts of the pine trees and on fish, mollusks and seeds. The nuts and acorns were ground to flour in stone mortars.

Although brought by force into the missions and converted by force, they proved tractable and their education was at once begun.<sup>1</sup> For the women were built the typical Mexican houses of adobe, surrounding a court, and in these the young girls and young widows were placed under the care of elderly and trusted Indian women, whose authority was absolute. They were taught spinning, lace making, knitting, weaving blankets from grasses, willow rods and roots, mats from yucca fiber (called "cocas" and used for saddle mats), and plain sewing.)

Between the years of 1792 and 1795 the Governor imported



WOODEN STIRRUP.

from Mexico a number of artisans, such as masons, millwrights, tanners, shoemakers, saddlers, potters, a ribbon maker, and weavers to serve as teachers for the Indian pupils.

They were much in demand and there were not enough to supply the twenty-one missions then in existence. The Indians wove their first cotton cloth in 1797, and in 1798 manufactured soap.

The men were taught agriculture in all its various branches. They cared for the orchards, pruning and cultivating them,



STONE BOWL.

and swept the paths in them and about the mission buildings. Their vegetable gardens were miracles of thrift, and they raised tobacco of fine quality. They burned lime, cut stone, made bricks and tiles. They became smiths and carpenters and saddlers. In this last named vocation they showed remarkable skill, especially at the city of Santa Barbara, where there is still produced stamped leather work which is famous all over the continent.

Beautifully carved cups of ox-horn similar to the one pictured here seem to have been common at the tables of the padres. The

ox-horn was first softened by soaking, then shaped over a piece of wood fitted into it while still pliable, and afterward engraved with a tool made of a common nail.

It is a matter of regret that a great many fine specimens of this Indian handicraft which should grace a museum here, have already been secured by strangers and carried from Southern California, and it is to be hoped that steps will be taken to provide a place that will be a suitable shelter for relics of historical value.



OX-HORN CUP.

*Jennie A. Drost*

## A HOME IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

"They came unto a land in which it was always afternoon."

IN this land each comer finds gifts meet for his needs or desires. For the invalid or tired one of the world, there are soft tones, divine odors and restful breezes to lull him into forgetfulness of the rush and hurry and stress and toil he has left behind.

The artist who passes the years beneath these skies is inspired by the procession of gorgeous hues of flowers and soft brown grasses, the brooding of the purple, snow-capped mountains over green fields, and the gray misty tones of the sea mist, tempering the brilliant sunshine or softening the vivid blue of the atmosphere.

To the poet, Southern California is a place in which to dream, to dream the more in times of waking. For, with his poet's soul alive to her charms of face, of color and of expression, he is bound by her spells, and she leaves him unwilling to do aught but dwell with her in a life of unruffled content.

Here the chronicler finds suggestions at every turn: suggestion of the past in dark, mysterious faces, adobe dwellings and the very language of old Spain; reminders of the links between past and present in the nature of fruits, flowers and cereal cultivation, alike by the descendants of the *Caballeros* and the *Gingo* new comers; presages of the future in the rapidly spreading orchards and multiplying homes.

But upon no one does she shower such generous gifts as upon him who leaves his work beneath vacillating skies and chilling winds of the East, and comes to cheer himself with her almost everlasting sunlight and draw sustenance from her beneficent breast. Such an one receives her best love

and care. His growing orange grove he soon beholds resplendent in the sunlight he came so far to seek. His home, however small and humble, stands embowered in roses, jasmine, honey suckle, and all the storied blooms which he had, in his life of hardship, considered the exclusive right of the poet, or the rich.

As he labors, soft airs from the sea free the flowers' sweet perfumes and blow restfully about him, disarming the sun's fierce rays lest he be overcome at his toil. At evening he

lies down, his windows open to the night, and in sweet dreamless sleep finds redress for the fatigues of the day. In the morning he rises without the fear upon him that an unexpected shower has undone the labor of his season.

The children of the homemaker no longer spend half their time behind sealed windows and doors, but like healthy young animals, as they should be, live in the sunshine, become strong in body and limb, and grow into goodly men and women without a trace of sallowness upon their ruddy sun-browned faces.

Upon the homemaker this southern clime bestows peace and rest; lightens the cares and increases the joys of her life. She sees her children strong and joyous, her husband busy and content. The struggle to make them comfortable is simplified by the one almost unvarying season.

Freed from three-fourths the burdens of existence, the home-

mother grows young, and brave and hopeful and becomes, as the wife and mother was intended to become, more and more a joy to her husband, a blessing to her children.

In Southern California the joys of the harvest time are forever with the husbandman. No sooner has the orange left its promise of another year in orchards sweet with blossoms, than without fear of backsetting blasts, the peach and apricot fling aside their enveloping petals. M. E. W.



A SEMI-TROPIC HOME, RIVERSIDE.



VOL. I. NOVEMBER, 1894. No. 6.

TEN CENTS PER COPY. ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY JOURNAL, DESCRIPTIVE OF  
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

F. A. PATTEE & CO., PUBLISHERS  
144 SOUTH MAIN STREET, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice as second-class matter.

**QUESTIONS ANSWERED.**—Specific information about Southern California desired by tourists, health seekers or intending settlers will be furnished free of charge by the LAND OF SUNSHINE Publishing Co. Enclose stamp with letter.

### VOLUME I.

With this number the LAND OF SUNSHINE concludes its first volume. On the last inside page of this issue we print an index of the contents of all numbers to date, and we trust that the casual purchaser, who has not seen the preceding issues of the LAND OF SUNSHINE will examine the list of articles and illustrations, and taking note of the many good things he has missed, and also allowed his eastern friends to miss, will hasten to enroll himself, and several of his friends beyond the Rockies, on our subscription list.

It grieves us to state that we underestimated the demand for such a publication as the LAND OF SUNSHINE, with the consequent result that nearly all the back numbers are out of print. We are properly punished for our lack of confidence in an intelligent public.

A close inspection of the index to which we have referred, shows that the LAND OF SUNSHINE has, thus far, published eighty-seven articles, of which all but ten were illustrated. Three hundred illustrations have appeared in its pages. The list of subjects includes every line of active human interest in Southern California, with especial attention to horticulture, sports, history, scenery and the natural progress of the section. No book ever issued in Southern California contains a greater quantity of valuable and interesting matter, and the cost to the subscriber has been the trifling sum of fifty cents. Yet we have only begun the work. Great fields of opportunity spread out before us, full of the most alluring topics for description and portrayal—semi-tropic agriculture in all its phases, new and unique employments, unexpected scenes in mountain and valley, charming spots that we have not visited, ancient manners and customs, the myths and stories of Southern California history, the industrial prosperity of a contented people—in the presence of such a mass of material pressing upon us we stand confused and uncertain what to select first.

The suggestion which was frequently offered us at the outset, to beware lest we soon run out of matter, makes the editor smile. Who that knows Southern California in the infinite variety of soil, climate, products, interests, prospects, scenery, pursuits and historical and legendary lore, can for a moment doubt the continuance of a first-class periodical devoted to this section as a whole.

During the past six months, we have been offering the LAND OF SUNSHINE to the people of Southern California, and to their friends in the east, as an exponent in the broadest sense of the interests of this section, not of its natural interests only, although they have formed a considerable element in the presentation, but its intellectual, spiritual and æsthetic side as well. We have aimed to show what Southern California is, how its people live, their labors and their amusements, what they think, and feel, and enjoy.

We felt confident before we entered upon the undertaking, that we should ultimately succeed, knowing that the people desired, and would welcome such a periodical. We were scarcely prepared, however, for the very hearty reception which the LAND OF SUNSHINE has received from every side, and which has placed us in six months in a position that we had not hoped to attain in a much longer period of time. The growing lack of jealousy throughout the East concerning friendly reports of this section is also demonstrated by the facsimile returns from eastern libraries, published elsewhere in this issue.

During the next six months Southern California will be filled with visitors from the east, who will search at the book stores for a satisfactory publication about this section, to read and keep for their own use, and to send to their friends in the east. Last winter they were told that no such publication existed. This year they will carry away many many thousand copies of the LAND OF SUNSHINE.

### THE AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHER'S PRIZE.

At the suggestion of several amateur photographers, we have decided to change the conditions of the contest which we proposed in the October number. The number of photographs to be submitted will be only six, and in some way characteristic of Southern California. The photographs must be submitted by December 5th. The first prize will be \$5.00 cash, the second prize four yearly subscriptions to the LAND OF SUNSHINE, and the third prize three yearly subscriptions. We shall request the right to use—giving proper credit—any of the photographs presented, whether successful or not, that are up to the standard of the magazine. The successful pictures, or a majority of them, will be shown in the Holiday number.

### HOLIDAY NUMBER.

The New Years number of the LAND OF SUNSHINE, will be a large and unusually interesting number, containing many new and striking features. A large edition of this number will be given a wide circulation. We promise to make the holiday number thoroughly representative of all sections of Southern California, and we are confident it will be greatly in demand to send east.



## MISSIONARY WORK.

Every reader of the LAND OF SUNSHINE has a number of friends in the East who he would like to have come to this country to settle.

There is a good way to accomplish this end. To love this country it is only necessary to know it; and to know it, it is only necessary to subscribe for the LAND OF SUNSHINE. Send us one dollar and we will mail your friend a card like this:

OFFICE  
OF *Land of Sunshine.*  
LOS ANGELES CAL.

(Here appears your friend's name.)

(And Address.)

Dear Sir:

Your old friend \_\_\_\_\_ who is  
(Your name.)  
now residing at \_\_\_\_\_ in Southern California,  
(Your home.)  
is anxious that you should know what a fine country this is,  
and he has subscribed for this periodical to be sent to you for  
\_\_\_\_\_ months. Your friend is well and prosperous, and  
seems to be glad he is here.

Respectfully yours,  
F. A. PATTEE & CO.

## A GREAT DISPLAY.

The Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce has moved into its new quarters on the corner of Fourth and Broadway, where it occupies two entire stories of a building 120 x 120 feet. The greater part of this space, 15,000 square feet in area, is taken up by the permanent exhibit, a display of the products, horticultural, agricultural, mineral and manufactured, of Southern California.

The display is arranged with excellent taste, and many of the features are unique and striking. It is stated on good authority that nowhere else in the Union will there be found a permanent free display of such size and elegance. The exhibit of the State Board of Trade at San Francisco could without difficulty all be placed in the gallery of the Chamber of Commerce hall.

The Los Angeles Chamber is a thoroughly progressive and aggressive body. Its membership of 700 includes all the leading spirits in public work to be found in the city and its environs. An active canvas is soon to be undertaken to increase this membership to 1,000. Such a canvas ought to be attended with success. The people of Los Angeles have reason to feel proud of the achievements of their representative body and should give it hearty support.

## AGENTS WANTED.

The LAND OF SUNSHINE desires to secure a *resident* agent in every city and town of importance in Southern California. The publication is now well established, and any man or woman with some spare time can make an acceptable addition to their income by securing a local agency. Those only who can present first-class recommendations are requested to write for terms and full particulars to the publishers.

## JUDICIOUS ADVERTISING.

There is probably no section of the United States that has been so voluminously "written up" as Southern California. The write up fiend regards this particular portion of the United States as his especial field. It is supposed to be the Mecca of the United States, and he undertakes to tell the pilgrims how to find their way here and what to do when they get here. It matters not that there are a number of regular publications doing this work, and trying to make a living at the same time. The genius from abroad has learned the truth of the proverb that "no man is a prophet in his own country," and he takes full advantage of the experience in this direction. The outsider, who has no local habitation or name, who has nothing but his unsupported word to back him, will receive support and encouragement when the local publisher, who is doing his level best year in and year out for the advancement of the section where he resides, gets nothing but a cold shoulder.

It is a curious phase of human nature which leads people to thus support outside advertising schemes, of which they know nothing, in preference to their own mediums, whose proprietors they know, also their character and objects. What do these outsiders care about the progress and prosperity of the section which they describe? Their only object is to make a "clean up" and get away as soon as possible to other fields, where suckers are plentiful. It cannot even be expected that they should write intelligently of a section which is new to them. Then, again, even supposing that they should do so, what guarantee has the advertiser of the circulation that will be given to the paper, or pamphlet, or book, or that it will be handled in a manner to accomplish any material good? As soon as the money has been collected the interest of the publisher in that particular section ceases, and with it his guarantee.

The most judicious, the most profitable, the most natural method of advertising the advantages of a city or section is in a journal of standing, regularly published in that section, the interests of whose proprietors are there. These interests are too permanently important to them to admit of their assurances not being fulfilled. On the other hand, such men spend their money in the place where they reside, and they would be entitled to the preference even if it were not so much in the interest of the advertiser to give it them from a merely selfish standpoint. A notice in a publication which is issued once only, for the evident purpose of raking in all the loose change in sight, is of less value to the advertiser than the paper on which it is printed.

In a broad way it is also safe to assert that circulars, pamphlets, souvenirs and single editions as well, are not so valuable advertising mediums as they are generally supposed to be. In the first place, their real purpose is so self evident to the recipient that he consigns it to the waste basket unread. Then again, being issued by some person or company from private motives, such mediums are not only looked at askance, but their contents, however true, do not have the same weight with the reader as if seen in a public organ. It is at least reasonable to state that a loyal and creditable exponent of a section strengthens the proposition of every one advertising therein their interests in that section.

## THE GRAPE IN CALIFORNIA.



IN CALIFORNIA the culture of the grape and the production of wine and brandy date back to the earliest settlement made by the padres. True, the wines introduced by the padres are now despised and rejected in favor of others with high-sounding names; true, the methods of the pioneer vintners were of the crudest; the grapes were trodden in vats beneath the naked feet of the Indian neophytes, and every process partook of the same primitive characteristics. Yet the result was of a satisfactory character, and the writings of that period contain frequent reference to and commendation of the cheering liquid which was stored away in the cellars of the missions. The early American voyagers to this coast

Those grown in hot houses in the East, and all varieties of European grapes, thrive here in the open air without any trellis or stakes, as a rule. A few kinds require long pruning, and are trained to stakes. We only know of the trellis from what we read, or from an occasional one built in a yard or lawn for shade or ornament. The original variety grown by the Mission Fathers is called from them the Mission grape, and is a very hardy vine that produces enormously a very sweet black grape, used for the table, for brandy and for wine in combination with others, although it has generally been superseded by improved varieties. For shipping grapes the Flame Tokay stands decidedly in the lead. It is a great bearer, and very firm, large and showy. It ripens late, and finds, in favorable seasons, a profitable demand in the East. The Emperor comes next in popularity, in early interior situations. The bunches are very large, and the berries oblong, and of a deep color when ripe. This variety produces enormously, and stands very late shipment. Perhaps



EL CAJON VINEYARD, SAN DIEGO COUNTY, CAL.

wrote in the most glowing terms of the quality of the wine with which they were cheered after their wearisome journeyings, and the excellence of the wines of California came to be a well-known fact long before the present era of viticultural development commenced.

The grape thrives in almost every locality, save where the fogs near the coast induce mildew, and the frosts high up the mountain are liable to injure the vine. It grows on every soil, except where roots find stagnant water or strong alkali. All general rules are subject to occasional exceptions, but as a rule the lighter soils of the coast valleys and the mountain slopes are most highly prized for wine, and the rich soils and dry climate of the interior valleys for raisins. Localities where shipping grapes are made a specialty are selected principally on account of shipping facilities. Some of the largest wine vineyards in the State are located on as rich valley land as is to be found, but the great majority of vineyards are located as described.

larger returns have been received from it than from any other variety, but it requires long pruning, and has a reputation of not setting well, and ripening too late near the coast, and in late locations generally. All varieties of Muscat are shipped largely, and held in much higher esteem at home as table grapes than the Tokay, but sales show that Tokay and Emperor are preferred in the East. Different varieties of grapes can be grown to extend the shipping season over six months, but the kinds named above are shipped in quantity.

When the flush of the gold hunting excitement was past and the American pioneers began to turn their attention to other and more permanent sources of profit, the cultivation of the vine attracted much attention. At the prices that then prevailed for the product of the wine press large profits were realized. The methods of production were so crude and simple that it was no wonder that Americans supposed that through the vineyards was a highway to wealth. Accordingly the latter part of the decade in which gold was

first discovered witnessed a craze for vine planting, second only in its intensity to the many mining crazes that had preceded it. Without the slightest technical knowledge of either cultivation of the vine, the soil best adapted thereto, or the production of the different varieties of wine, many even not knowing what were the distinguishing characteristics of those varieties, thousands rushed into the industry in the headlong manner not altogether peculiar to Americans. Naturally the result was disastrous, but soon better methods were introduced, and California took its place among the great wine producing countries of the world.

Too much California wine has been sold under foreign labels, but a change has come in this direction, and California brands are becoming celebrated.

In the various branches of horticulture that have been introduced into the State and pushed to success, nothing presents a more remarkable history than the production of the raisin. First assuming importance upon a commercial basis less than twenty years ago, engaged in by men having no previous information or experience, demanding radically different methods from those followed in regions where raisins had been produced for centuries, yet in the remarkably limited period mentioned all the problems have been solved, new methods evolved, and the California raisin is today produced at less expense, in greater proportionate quantity, and of superior quality to the same fruit in any other part of the world. Redlands and Riverside, in San Bernardino County, El Cajon and Sweetwater, in San Diego, and important districts in Orange and Los Angeles counties are devoted to raisins. In almost all these localities sun drying is preferred when conditions favor, but the second crop of Muscats sometimes requires artificial heat, and it pays well to put up driers to be used whenever the weather demands.

There are several different varieties of grape used for raisins, and sometimes several species of the same variety going under separate names. Those attracting greatest attention in California are the Muscat, Seedless Sultana and Thompson's Seedless. The Muscatel Cordo Blanco is so slight a variation from the Muscat that many claim there is no distinction. The Muscatel has a low, depressed growth of vine, sets better on the cluster, has rounder berries, holds its bloom

better, and need not be quite so dry in order to keep. Both should be headed low and pruned short. As no trellis is used, a vineyard in full leaf looks, in the distance, much like a field of potatoes. Muscatels are used both in America and Europe to produce the Dehesa London Layers.



Grape Vine near Santa Barbara, planted by the Mission Fathers.

The Seedless Sultana has been long before the public, but as it requires long pruning to bear heavily, it has been condemned as a shy bearer by those who have tried it with the same pruning as the Muscat. With proper handling it is an immense bearer, and, as it is used as a cooking raisin, much less expense is involved in packing, while the supply of that grade is so limited as compared with the other it is likely for many years to bring better prices in proportion. The Thompson's Seedless is a comparatively new raisin grape, yet widely disseminated and well tested, of the same general characteristics and habit of growth, as the Sultana. The berry is somewhat larger, the production great, and as the fruit ripens is cured and out of the way before the Muscat demands attention, this variety is likely to be extensively planted.

Many of our leading producers have visited the only competing section, where raisins are produced in quantity, the shores of the Mediterranean, and have returned with views most forcibly expressed by planting to the full extent of their means. So long as the virgin fertility of our soil produces such crops as the Mediterranean countries only know of by tradition, and our climate renders it so much easier and cheaper to cure the



Drying Raisins.

product, while they are relying largely on phosphates imported from the Gulf of California to maintain the fertility of their soil, the extent of the raisin industry seems transferred from the sphere of production to that of distribution. When produced, carried and sold at a fair living margin, the raisin is, probably next to the prune, the cheapest article of food in the shape of fruit. Those who have visited Spain, Italy

and Greece, to investigate the raisin question, have planted with a view of meeting competition, not only in the markets of America, but in the markets of the world. No industry ever had a better basis upon which to build the hope that increased production would be followed by increased demand.

*Norace Edwards*

## TUSTIN—"THE GEM OF THE VALLEY."



desirable. In confirmation of the wisdom of its founders, the settlement has for years had a more than local celebrity for its luxuriant tree growth, the variety and quality of its

THE old saying that "the choicest articles are put up in small packages," may not inaptly be applied to Tustin. While the village proper is small, and the surrounding country directly tributary to it is not of large area, the location is one early selected in the development of Southern California as being especially

season. In favorable years the apricot approaches the orange in profit, and the acreage planted has been increasing.

The English or Persian walnut thrives in the climate of these coast valleys far better than in the interior, and is a favorite with orchardists, being easily cared for and paying well when grown in the deep loam soils which best suit it.

The town has the usual facilities afforded by a bank, a number of stores and other places of business; has three church organizations and edifices; the public school is not excelled in the county, either in its standing or in the accommodation enjoyed by the more than two hundred pupils. The Tustin Hotel reopened in October for the winter season, and furnish an agreeable sojourning place for tourists and homeseekers. With railroad stations of the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe systems within our limits,



productions, and the extent of its shaded avenues; as well as for the excellence of its society, and the many beautiful homes of its residents.

Favored with a soil unsurpassed in the State, and being, even in this unusually dry year, amply supplied with water for irrigation, horticulture and intensive farming have naturally become the leading pursuits. While almost everything that mother earth can produce is grown in some measure, from apples to bananas, and from oranges to corn and barley; still for commercial purposes the orange, walnut, apricot, olive, lemon and peach may be named as the principal orchard products, and barley, corn, alfalfa, potatoes and peanuts as farming crops.

The orange is seen in every stage, from the tender seed bud shoot, a few inches high, to the twenty years old seedling tree, which has borne well nigh a ton of fruit in a single

we are readily accessible to and from all outside points. A horse-car line connects with Santa Ana, the county seat of Orange county, three miles distant, and excellent roads, for either driving or cycling, lead in all directions.

The pleasure-seeker can reach the sea-beach within a few miles, or the shaded picnic grounds and running stream of a mountain cañon as readily in another direction. In winter, looking across fields green with growing barley, and orange groves laden with ripening fruit, over the hills covered with clover and wild oats, and still on across the hidden valley beyond, the eye finally rests on lines of snow clad mountains, forty miles away, the dazzling whiteness of their summits presenting a sharp contrast in the soft sunlight to the verdure of the foreground. In summer, the days are rarely hot or oppressive, and the nights are delightfully cool.

E. D. BUSS.



## THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ART ROOM.



POSSIBLY there has never been anything done in Los Angeles for the promulgation of art ideas in which the public of all classes, rich, poor, cultivated, and uncultivated, have shown the same degree of interest that they do in the fall exhibition now in progress at the art gallery, Chamber of Commerce building. Through the coöperation of the artists and their endeavors to place before the public a high standard of art, much will be done to advance the education of the people in that line.

There have been on an average eight hundred visitors at the art gallery every day since its opening. Of these per-

the intoxicating beauty of it that they cannot get away again.

There are the McCloskeys, for instance, from Paris. They have no pictures at present in the gallery, but next winter will exhibit a wonderfully lifelike portrait of a Los Angeles lady. These artists were pupils of the great Gerome. Then there is J. Bond Francisco, a Los Angeles man, whose art education was begun abroad. I say *begun*, because a true artist's education is never finished; they are always students. Mr. Francisco is of that true sort, as any one with "an eye educated to see" will quickly appreciate when standing before his magnificent picture of the San Fernando valley. It is in *plain air* effects—"all out doors," we might say in English; he has caught even the rising heat waves and holds them shimmering on his canvas.

There are too many artists to make exhaustive mention of, yet I cannot close without referring especially to C. S. Ward's charming picture "a Midsummer Day in Elysian Park." It is almost ablaze with sunlight, and one feels like



NORTHWEST CORNER OF ART ROOM.

Waite Photo.

haps five hundred do not know a good picture when they see it (low be it spoken, for they all think they do!), and when they gaze on a painting like that of Mr. Francisco's they wonder what there is so good about it, and that very wonder will be "the little rift within the lute" of their conceit; and bye and bye, almost unconsciously to themselves, these beautiful object lessons will begin to have their influence.

The work at this gallery is all, so far, by local artists, and redounds most emphatically to their credit. Comparison can be made between it and any exhibition in the larger cities. Only in point of numbers would ours fall short. And why shouldn't it be as good as any? There could be no greater incentive, or inspiration, to art feeling than this lovely land of ours; and artists who once come from the larger cities, or from abroad, are so fascinated with

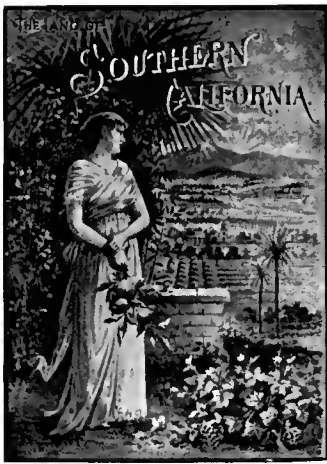
blinking one's eyes before it. Very few people understand the difficulties an artist has to contend with when painting in that luminous way.

Miss Edith White has on exhibition many beautiful works, chief among which is a large canvas of roses, representing Pasadena profusion. Miss White's painting is too well known to need special mention.

There are also several exquisite pictures by Miss Helen Coan, and by Miss Regina P. Kane.

Mr. E. Wachtel has three inimicable landscapes in oil, and, unfortunately, only one water color. There are also some excellent water colors by H. D. Nichols, a new comer in our land of sunshine, a well known illustrator and a member of the New York Water Color Club, which alone is a presage of his artistic standing.

S. HOWELLS JORDAN.



### Condensed Information Regarding Southern California.

The section generally known as Southern California comprises the seven counties of Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Orange, Riverside, San Diego, Ventura and Santa Barbara. The total area of these counties is 44,901 square miles, which is 29 per cent of the area of the State, or larger than the combined area of Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Vermont. The coast line extends north-west and south-east a distance of about 275 miles. Within this area there is a remarkable variety of climate, soil and topography. In winter one can travel on foot in three-quarters of an hour from orange groves to snow fields. The population in 1890 was 201,352.

LOS ANGELES, the leading county of Southern California, has an area of about 4,000 square miles, some four-fifths of which is capable of cultivation, with water supplied. The shore line is about 85 miles in length. The population increased from 33,881 in 1880 to 101,454 in 1890. Horticulture is the principal industry. There are over 1,500,000 fruit trees growing in the county.

Los Angeles city, the commercial metropolis of Southern California, 15 miles from the coast, has a population to-day of about 75,000. Eleven railroads center here. There are about 100 miles of graded and graveled streets, and 11 miles of paved streets. The city is entirely lighted by electricity. There is a \$500,000 court house, a \$200,000 city hall, and many large business blocks. The residences are mostly surrounded by beautiful gardens.

The other principal cities are Pasadena, Pomona, Whittier, Azusa, Downey, Santa Monica, Redondo and San Pedro.

SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY is the largest county in the State. Most of the area is mountain and desert. Much of the latter can, however, be reclaimed, with water from the mountains. Population about 20,000. In the mountains are minerals and timber. The county is traversed by two railroads. Fine oranges are raised.

San Bernardino city, the county seat, is a railroad center, with about 5,000 people. The other principal places are Redlands, Ontario, Colton and Chino.

ORANGE COUNTY was segregated from Los Angeles county in 1889. Area 671 square miles; population, in 1890, 13,589. Much fruit and grain are raised. Most of the land is arable, and there is a good supply of water.

Santa Ana, the county seat, is an attractive place, with a population of 5,000. Other cities are Orange, Tustin, Anaheim and Fullerton.

RIVERSIDE COUNTY was created in 1893 from portions of San Bernardino and San Diego counties. Area 7,000 square miles; population about 14,000. It is an inland county.

Riverside, the county seat, is noted for its extensive orange groves and beautiful homes.

Other places are South Riverside, Perris and San Jacinto.

SAN DIEGO COUNTY is a large county, the most southern in the State, adjoining Mexico. Much of the area is at present desert. Population about 30,000. There are mountains 10,000 feet above, and depressions 250 feet below sea level, furnishing every variety of climate. That of the coast region is remarkably mild and equable. Irrigation is being rapidly extended. Fine lemons are raised near the coast, and all other fruits flourish.

San Diego city, on the bay of that name, is the terminus of the Santa Fe railway system, with a population of about 17,000. Across the bay is Coronado Beach with its mammoth hotel. Other cities are National City, Escondido, Julian and Oceanside.

VENTURA COUNTY adjoins Los Angeles county on the north. It is very mountainous. There are many profitable petroleum wells. Apricots and other fruits are raised, also many beans. Population in 1870, 10,071.

San Buenaventura, the county seat, is pleasantly situated on the coast. Population 2,500. Other cities are Santa Paula, Hueneme and Fillmore.

SANTA BARBARA is the most northern of the seven counties, with a long shore line. There are many rugged mountains in the interior, about one-fifth of the 1,450,000 acres being arable. Semi-tropic fruits are largely raised, and beans in the northern part of the county.

Santa Barbara, the county seat, is noted for its mild climate and rare vegetation. It is located on a sloping mesa, facing the ocean and islands, with mountains in the rear, and foot-hills studded with live-oaks. Population about 6,000. Other cities are Lompoc, Carpinteria and Santa Maria.

### News Items.

A careful comparison between Chicago and Los Angeles as regards buildings erected during the past ten months shows that the ratio of Los Angeles has been three times that of Chicago.

The Southern California Citrus Fair is the only one on the State slate this year, as the northern portion of the State expended its entire appropriation for this year at the late Midwinter Fair. The object of the fair being to stimulate the ambition and contribute to the knowledge of the citrus growers of Southern California, as well as to insure bringing a successful exhibition before the attention of as many new comers as possible, it is to be trusted that the interests of Southern California, and not those of any particular locality, will be consulted in deciding upon its exact location. It might also not be out of place to suggest that only judges be chosen who can intelligently devote their entire attention to the matter of awards, etc., and, if need be, that they be paid from the money appropriated for prizes a sufficient remuneration to enable them to give proper attention to the matter.

The Toboggan Slide on Broadway, north of First street, is still drawing great crowds. Measures have, however, been adopted which effectually keep away the rough element, and at the same time insure a crowd of the right kind of participants. The popularity of this novel sport is not at all surprising to those who have tested it, for the sensation is not only exhilarating and pleasant, but is different from any other known pastime. Those who have not invested a dime in the Toboggan have certainly missed a treat.

Copies of the beautiful souvenir pamphlet of the Hotel Green, Pasadena, on which neither time nor expense have been spared, are before us. It contains a full and interesting exposition of the exterior and interior

of the Green, with fine half-tone illustrations of the same and other interesting scenes in its vicinity. Manager Holmes evidently understands that one must adapt his advertisements to the medium used, and above all, to the class of customers desired. The souvenir is not only a commendation of the taste and ambition which directed it, but it has given Kingsley-Barnes & Neuner Co. an opportunity to fully demonstrate that fine embossing and artistic printing is obtainable in Los Angeles.

C. W. Traver, whose illustrations to the article "The Shortcomings of Southern California," appear in this issue, is a young artist of exceptional ability. Though he has been but a short time in the city, his excellent quality of work has already won for him much popularity. Mr. Traver hails from Chicago, where he was engaged during the World's Fair season illustrating for eastern publications.

Look out for the New Year's number of the LAND OF SUNSHINE. It will be the most handsome publication ever issued in California. Advertising matter for this number should be sent in early.

The "Los Angeles and Southern California Blue Book" is making good progress, and will be published, as previously announced, by December 1st, 1894. It will doubtless be one of the most satisfactory editions of the kind ever published in Southern California, as Mrs. A. A. Thompson, its publisher, seems to have a healthy comprehension of what the term "representative people" should convey. Adult members of families who have not sent their city or country address, reception days, etc., to Mrs. A. A. Thompson, 447 South Broadway, Los Angeles, should do so at once.

The great dancing hall of the Palomares Hotel, Pomona, was, on October 26, filled with musical vibrations and odor of flowers, not to mention a very happy throng. It was the occasion of the initial ball of the Pomona Tennis Club, which will this winter give a series of hops. The next occasion will be Thanksgiving night.

We call attention to the card of Louis G. Dreyfus, real estate agent at Santa Barbara, one of the most reliable firms in the Channel City. A call on the Banks for reference will verify this statement. Mr. Dreyfus makes a specialty of loaning money on real estate security for Eastern investors, a net interest of 7 % being paid. None but first-class loans are ever offered through his office.

THE LAND OF SUNSHINE recently received an interesting call from Messrs. Erkes & Martens, proprietors of the Southern Pacific Hotel, Ontario, one of the most charming and healthy localities in Southern California. Ontario is fortunate in having proper hotel facilities under the best of management.

Neither H. C. Scott nor N. T. B. Pentreath are in the employ of the LAND OF SUNSHINE, as has been erroneously supposed. As previously announced, customers must see that agents have credentials signed in facsimile by the LAND OF SUNSHINE.

### Southern California Hotel Association.

Official Headquarters, 205 New High St., Los Angeles.  
Geo. W. LYNCH, Manager Hotel Florence, San Diego, President.

J. E. O'BRIEN, Proprietor Hotel Brewster, San Diego, First Vice-President.

A. C. BLICKLE, Proprietor Hollenbeck, Los Angeles, Second Vice-President.

CHAS. H. SMITH, 205 New High street, Los Angeles, Secretary.

DR. WM. CHAPMAN, Mgr Arrowhead Hot Springs Hotel, Arrowhead Springs, Treasurer.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: Geo. W. Lynch, San Diego, ex-officio; J. E. O'Brien, San Diego, ex-officio; Thos. Pascoe, Hotel Lincoln, Los Angeles; E. S. Babcock, Hotel del Coronado.

Orange County. F. A. Miller, The Glenwood, Riverside; A. H. Pratt, Hotel Windsor, Redlands.

Ventura County. E. P. Dunn, San Marcos, Santa Barbara.

## THE PULSE OF THE MARKET.

There are many wide-awake and loyal people in Southern California who are interested in the successful establishment in this section of a creditable exponent of its own. Many of these people have expressed concern as to whether the LAND OF SUNSHINE is meeting with the appreciation it merits. Features of the remarkable growth of its circulation will be presented from time to time.

The news dealer forms an important element in the circulation of any form of literature. He might be termed the pulse of the demand. The LAND OF SUNSHINE is sold by 79 newsdealers in Southern California alone. The timely communications from some of them which are presented on this page will be found both interesting and assuring to friends of the LAND OF SUNSHINE.

TELEPHONE 1144

ELERPHONE 1182

## GARDNER &amp; OLIVER

BOOKS, NEWS  
AND STATIONERY  
SURVEYORS' SUPPLIES

104 SOUTH SPRING STREET

WILSON BLOCK, NEAR FIRST ST.

AND 269 SOUTH SPRING STREET  
CORNER THIRD STREET

Los Angeles, Cal.

Oct 21 1894

A. Patter Co City  
Dear Sirs

It is right that you could not fill our order for back numbers of The Land of Sunshine at the customary price. Back numbers we must have nevertheless and we will allow you 20% ea for whatever you have on hand. The demand for the Land of Sunshine far exceeds that of any other Periodical of the Pacific Coast. You may increase our regular order to 150 Cos.  
Yours Resp.  
Gardner & Oliver

A few months ago the standing monthly order of the above firm for the LAND OF SUNSHINE was one-fifth the number now furnished this firm per month. Another leading news dealer, at the time the initial number was published, hesitated to sign a standing order for twelve copies per month, on the grounds that his monthly order for a certain established and artistic northern illustrated monthly was but six copies, several of which were frequently returned. On the 11th of October, 25 LAND OF SUNSHINES were delivered to this firm. Three days afterwards the publishers received the following communication from him:

"Send us 25 more October SUNSHINES—don't be afraid of letting us have too many—we have never returned any to you yet. There is nothing like a paper one can take pride in pushing. We have a yearly subscriber for you also."

Yours respectfully, THOS. T. KNIGHT & SON,  
224 W. 3rd St. Los Angeles, Cal.

POMONA, CAL., Aug. 3rd, 1894.

"DEAR SIR: Please increase our regular order to 50 copies. With us, the LAND OF SUNSHINE has passed the point where it requires to be pushed. People call for it more than for any other paper or periodical we handle; this, too, at a time of year when we are compelled to cancel some periodicals for want of demand. During the coming winter we expect your paper to be in great demand."

Yours, etc., PILLIG &amp; TEMPLE."

On receipt of the initial number of the LAND OF SUNSHINE the following firm expressed doubts of there ever being a second number. They consented to try 10 copies.

F. B. FOWLER  
G. A. COLWELLF. B. FOWLER  
G. A. COLWELL

FOWLER &amp; COLWELL

Booksellers and Stationers.

112 WEST SECOND STREET.

Los Angeles Cal. Oct 29 1894

"Land of Sunshine"  
City.

Gentlemen:-

Please send us twenty five extra copies Land of Sunshine for Oct.

We are pleased to note the rapidly increasing sale of your interesting Journal.

With us it sells ahead of everything of its character. As a missionary Journal to send to the benighted heathen it has no equal. We received the enclosed postal card from England a short time ago concerning the "Land of Sunshine". Wishing you unbounded prosperity in the venture, we remain  
Yours very truly.

Fowler &amp; Colwell

Another dealer, whose first order was for 6 copies, expresses himself as follows:

"Make my order 30. My sales of the LAND OF SUNSHINE are unprecedented. The high grade of the subject matter and engravings, and the good judgment displayed in their selection and arrangement have placed it where success is no longer a question. The more I see of it the more I like it."

Yours truly,

HENRY FULKERSON,

354 S. Spring St., Los Angeles.

Redlands Cal Oct 27/94  
"Land of Sunshine" L. A.

Gentlemen:- Send more Oct. Your publication is sold out every month shortly after arrival. Everybody pleased with it. It really fills the "long felt want."  
Yours J. W. Dusen News dealer

Still another says: "You may again add to our standing order. Our sales have been steadily increasing from month to month, until we now sell more copies of LAND OF SUNSHINE than we do of any other periodical we handle."

Very truly,

J. W. SMITH,

N. W. cor. Main and Second Sts.

Los Angeles, Cal.

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One of the artesian wells of the GAGE CANAL SYSTEM (flowing about 200 miner's inches of water), supplying water to the ARLINGTON HEIGHTS LANDS.

# Orange and Lemon Groves

... ON

☀  
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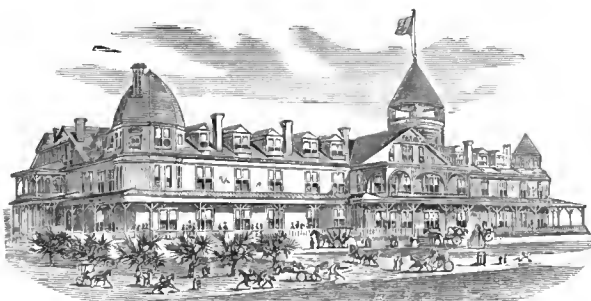
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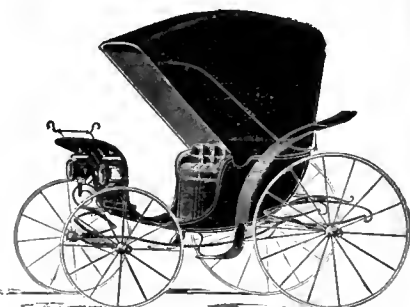
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